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BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE MEETING, AUGUST 1, 2, 3 & 4, 1893.

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Special care has this year been taken to see that the Commercial part of the Museum shall be accommodated in centrally-placed and well-lighted rooms.

For **SECTION A. (FOODS AND DRUGS)** the Examination Hall, in the College of Medicine, has been reserved. This room measures 80 feet by 35 feet, is lighted by windows 14 feet high, and opens directly out of the General Reception Room. Table space will be available at prices varying from 2s. to 3s. per square foot, depending on the position of the table. Applications for space must be made before June 29. *Hon. Sec. for Section A, Dr. GEO. R. MURRAY, 2 Saville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

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THIS School was carried on for many years under the late Mr. WARD, during which time it was eminently successful. Mr. COWLEY, having been under Mr. WARD's personal supervision for some time, and having carefully observed his method of teaching, feels convinced that upon these lines only can the high reputation of the School be maintained. In further proof of this, he has during Mr. WARD's illness, and since while directing the work of the School, been encouraged by the success of so many Students, proving a thorough knowledge of the work required for the examination is imparted.

The curriculum of this School has been submitted to and approved of by the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, who have appointed the following gentlemen to visit the School from time to time, and otherwise control the study:—

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C. SYMES, Ph.D.

Seven Gentlemen presented themselves for examination at the April Examination. The following five passed:—

Mr. ALFRED JOHNSON	Liverpool.
Mr. J. G. JACKSON	Sheffield.
Mr. T. M. LEWIS	Narbeth.
Mr. R. E. LLOYD	Garston.
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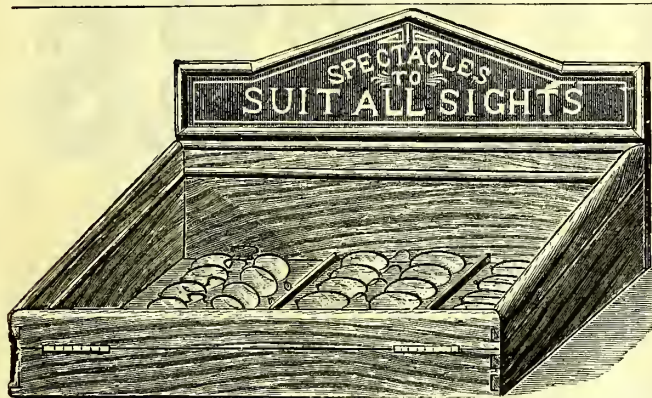
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Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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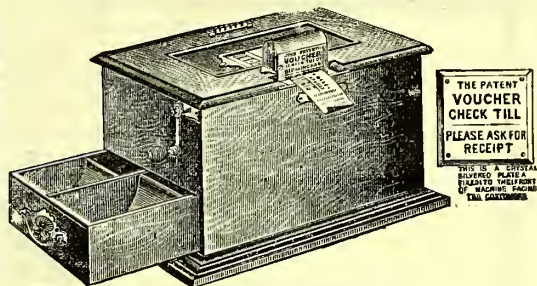
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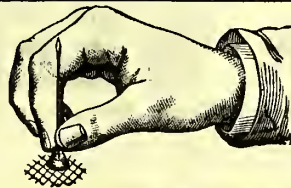
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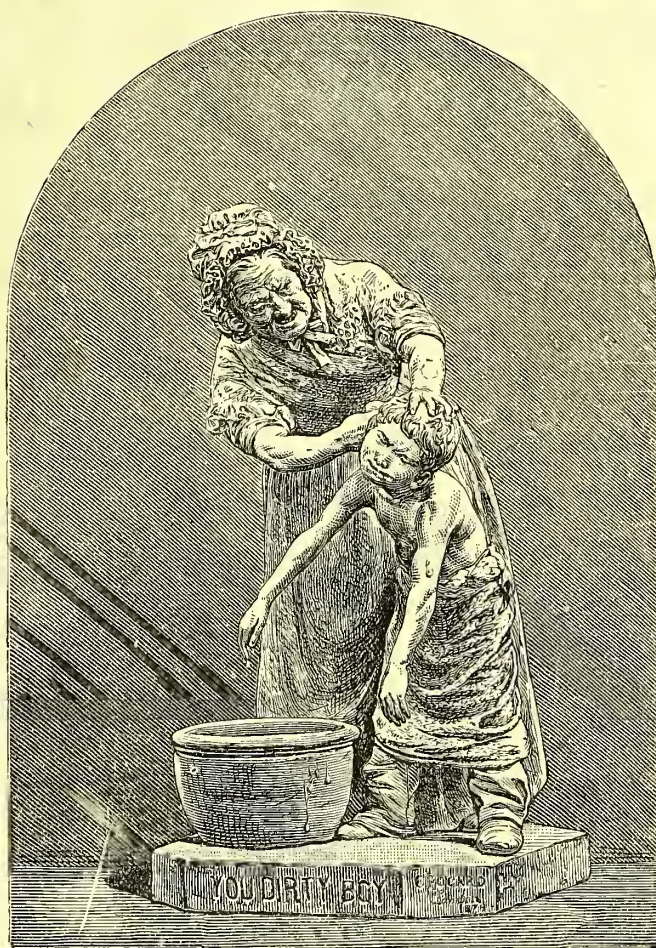
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Turmeric (ground), dark, about 5 cwt., at 12*s*., or exchange. 218/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Ground turmeric, 4 cwt., at 12*s*. 218/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Forty lbs. genuine beeswax, free from dross, in cakes of various sizes, 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. Thorne, 32 Herbert Road, Wimbledon.

Six lbs. ol. menth. pip. Japan, 48*s*.; 6 doz. 1*s*. menthol, 30*s*.; 8 oz. morphine acet., 50*s*.; 20 potassii bromid., 30*s*. 217/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

Literature.

To Assistants.—*Chemist and Druggist and British and Colonial Druggist* for 1892; the lot, carriage paid, 8*s*. Armitage, 42 Chapel Terrace, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield.

Shop Fittings.

Counter-cases.—Bent plate-glass; one, 10 feet long, 9*l*.; another, 6 feet long, 5*l*. 10*s*.; and one 5 feet long, 9*s*. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Dispensing-screen, mirror centre, 6 feet long, with plate-glass counter under same; price 13*l*. 10*s*. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Carboys.—Two 16-gallon, two 12-gallon, and several others, with mahogany stands, very cheap. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Glass wall-case, piano-shape, 8 feet long all plate-glass; price 25*l*.; also 10-foot wall-case, 12*l*. 10*s*.; 8-foot, 10*l*., and several smaller, just out of use. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Counter, with plate-glass front, mahogany top, 12 feet long, in first-class condition; price 12*l*.; also 2 with panelled fronts, very cheap. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Chemists' shop-fittings.—16-foot run of mahogany-fronted drawers, with bevelled edged glass labels and cut-glass knobs, lockers under and shelving with cornice over; plate-glass wall-case on top of drawers at each end, and mirror poison-cupboard in centre; price 25*l*. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

For sale, the contents of a well-fitted chemist's shop, new recently, comprising shelves with polished mahogany fronts, mahogany glass cases, counter, handsome dispensing-screen, over 500 Maw's selected bottles (gold-labelled), best drugs, &c.; everything complete (minus window-fittings, carboys, specie-jars, and fancy goods). Address, "Chemicus," Apsley House, Spa Road, Gloucester.

Miscellaneous.

Two-grain pill-machine for 24, with marble slab, scarcely used, 12*s*. 6*d*. W., 7 Clinton Road, West Green, Tottenham.

Water-mattress (Maw's), 72 × 36; warranted perfect condition; what offers? Laxon, Chemist, Faversham.

Shop-jars (6 doz.), mortars and pestles (5 doz.), billies, funnels (3 doz.); clearance lot under value. 218/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Copper, ribbon-bath, retort-stand; 4-lb. French scales with weights, walnut case; lot cost 2*l*. 3*s*., sell for 25*s*., or separately; offers. Webster, West Bromwich. Also traveller's sample-case containing 8 flat bottles; cheap; offers.

One 5-grain pill-machine, mahogany, to cut 24, in good order, price 10*s*. 6*d*.; also pair of French-pattern scales, marble slab, as fig. 4 Maw's, stamped, price 9*s*. 6*d*. Apply, Ashworth, Chemist, opposite South Shore Station, Blackpool.

Brass "Counter" paraffin pump, 10 feet lead pipe, screw tap and unions, sound good condition, 1*l*. 5*s*.; mahogany "Counter" cigar-case, 30 inches long, 6 divisions, plate-glass slides and shelf, sound and good condition, 14*s*.; one specie-jar, 21 inches high, labelled "Magnesia" and Royal Coat of Arms, sound, fair condition, 1*l*. 5*s*.; one ditto, 21 inches high, plain, 10*s*.; two circular mahogany stands, 2 inches thick, 9*s*. pair; one show-carboy, pear-shape, 2-gallon, cut stopper, 5*s*.; one ditto, old-fashioned 3-gallon, cut stopper, 6*s*.; one specie-jar, 15 inches high, labelled "Rhinharb," "sound," condition moderate, black tin top, 7*s*.; circular mahogany stand, 4*s*. R. Harding, Chemist, 27 Leyton Road, Stratford, E.

WANTED.

Six-gallon pear-shaped carboy. Price to Bentley, Chemist, Hanover Street, Sheffield.

Burrough's "Enterprise" drug-mill; must be cheap. Address, Payne, Chemist, Chesham.

The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1890. 2*s*. 6*d*. offered by W. H. Broomfield, The Library, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Adjustable operating-chair, also office-lathe, in good condition. Particulars as to price, &c., "Dentist," c/o Huxley, 176 Cemetery Road, Sheffield.

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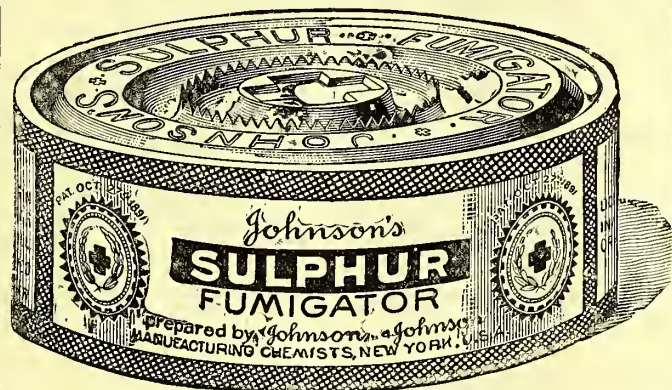
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of 1891.



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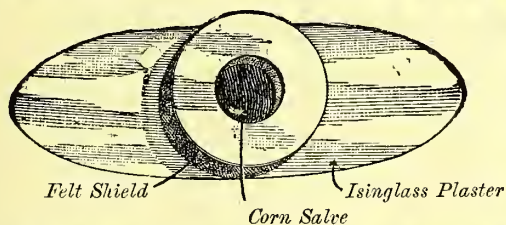
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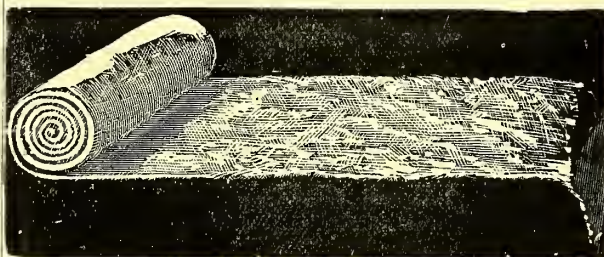
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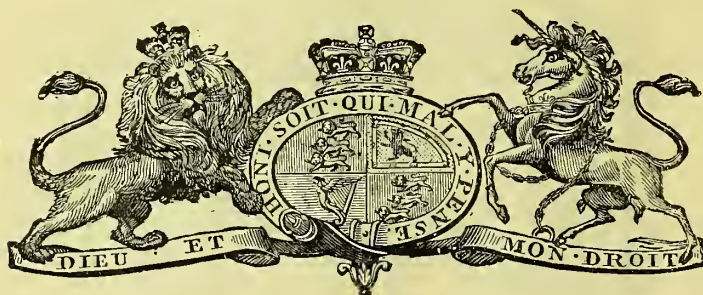
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The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

A DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

A COPY of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Supplement will be sent free by early post on Friday morning to any person connected with the trade who will send in advance a stamped addressed newspaper wrapper for it, or will be given to any applicant at the Office after 9 A.M. on Fridays.

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11.—£750.—NORFOLK.—First-class Country town; Dispensing and Retail; returns £750; very good profit; well-fitted shop and good stock; house has 7 rooms, private entrance; low rental; held on lease; price about £500.

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13.—£700.—WESTERN COUNTIES.—Large town; Dispensing and General Retail, situate in a main thoroughfare; returns £700 yearly, with good profits; corner shop, well fitted, and good stock; very convenient house; price £625.

14.—£1,800.—EASY TERMS.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Mixed Business; returns about £1,800 yearly; capital position in a good-sized town; business can be largely extended; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; portion of purchase-money can stand over if wished; gentlemen with £500 or £600 can be treated with.

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4.—DEVON (South).—Small seaside town; old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600; low rent; good house, suitable for letting; large garden; price £250 or valuation.

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PARTNER wanted in a sound Manufacturing Business; a good opening for a young man; capital required £1,200 to £1,500. Apply, "Drug Grinders," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Chemical Manufacturers, Analysts, and Others.—A young man, with a knowledge of Chemistry, who could introduce a little capital, is desirous of a Partnership; London preferred; principals only dealt with. 216/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PHARMACIST, having good qualifications and experience in the wholesale manufacture of Galenicals, is open to negotiate for a Partnership or equivalent position with a firm of a sound financial and business reputation. "Heubane," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN with a knowledge of the Drug trade, having several thousand pounds at his disposal, would be glad to hear of a firm of Wholesale Druggists with whom he could profitably invest this sum, either by way of purchase or partnership. Communications (which will be treated in strict confidence) to be addressed in the first instance, to Messrs. Devonshire, Monkland & Davies, Solicitors, 1 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO CHEMISTS, FIXTURE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
No. 71 Westbourne Grove. The Fixtures and Fittings of a Chemist's Shop, 18-foot mahogany counter, Dispensing counters, plate-glass wall show-cases, window-fittings, expensive nests of drawers, stoppered glass bottles and jars, carboys, medicine-chests, mirrors; also 2 photographic cameras, backgrounds, &c.

MESSRS. BEARD & SON will SELL by AUCTION, as above, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 1 o'clock. On view day prior. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' offices, 110 Westbourne Grove.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SHOP (Capital) and 7-roomed house to be Let or Sold, suitable for Chemist business; situated the best and thriving part of Walthamstow. Apply, by letter only, Bolter, Baltic House, Walthamstow.

GOOD opportunity for a Chemist or a Medical Practitioner to open a connection in a corner 8-roomed house and shop (private), where a successful business has been carried on for the last 20 years; possession at Westminster next; rent £50. Waring & Nicholson, 55 Parliament Street, Westminster.

OXFORD STREET.—To be Let, splendid shop, premises occupying one of the finest positions in the West End; admirably suitable for a Chemists' and Druggists', or any business the success of which mainly depends upon handsome premises in a fine prominent position commanding exceptional publicity. Apply to Messrs. Marler & Bennett, 175 & 176 Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, out-of-door Assistant, who is also qualified Dentist. Griffith, Chichester.

WANTED, immediately, qualified Assistant; aged about 23; good Dispenser. Cooper, 66 Oxford Street, W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; outdoors; one accustomed to a country business preferred. Apply to W. Crump, Skipton.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper wanted, outdoors. Apply, stating salary required, &c., to Jones & Hake, Surgeons, Southend-on-Sea.

AN Assistant, used to good class; well up in Dispensing. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and experience, photo (to be returned), Sangster, Chemist, Southsea.

TO Chemists' Assistants.—Wanted, in a Drug and Grocery concern, an Assistant for the Drug department; a Wesleyan preferred. Address, H. Lunn, Horncastle.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, for a provincial town in the Midlands. Address particulars to "Assistant," c/o Messrs. Davy, Yates, & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark, London.

WANTED, Assistant, unqualified, about 24, indoors, for good-class country business; good references indispensable. Steward & Westover, Medical Hall, Kidderminster.

IMMEDIATELY; an Assistant in a good Retail and Dispensing business; qualified preferred; for permanency. State age, height, and salary to Jas. Hewlett, Chemist, Margate.

D. VAUGHAN, The Cross, Oswestry, is in want of a steady, obliging Assistant; about 25 years of age. References forwarded, with salary required, &c., also c.d.v. if convenient.

WANTED, for Birmingham, a qualified Assistant; one used to Stores preferred. Apply, stating age, references, salary (outdoors), to B. J., Chemists' Association, Curtain Road, London.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20, outdoors, for a General business. Apply, stating age, height, when disengaged, and salary required, with references, to R. Mumford, Chemist, Spotland, Cardiff.

A COMPETENT Assistant; about 22; must be experienced in Dispensing and well up in the Retail. State particulars with salary required, and enclose carte, Smithson, Chemist, Brighton.

WANTED, an Assistant, Minor qualification not requisite, outdoors, no Sunday duty, close Thursday 2 p.m., for 30 Queen Street, Burslem; business neglected; commencing salary 30s. weekly; vacancy to be filled by 19th June. Apply at once, with references, height, age, &c. (no photos), to Fresson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stevenage, Herts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

LOCUM-TENENS; 40; qualified. Baker, 271 High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

PART or full time; outdoors; Store experience; 33. "Student," 27 Drayton Park, N.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; long experience; disengaged. W. F. Young, 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

LOCUM-TENENS; Minor qualification; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," 22 Fordrugley Road, Paddington.

CHEMIST; 32; qualified; height 5 ft. 8½ in.; first-class experience and references. "Edina," 22 Richmond Road, Bayswater.

JUNIOR; 6 years' experience; 21; permanency preferred. "Mad-dock," 50 Tillingham Street, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; 25; disengaged; London and Country experience. 221/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE (Drys); Young Man; 24; can wrap and mark thoroughly. "Ferrum," 23 Devereux Street, New Kent Road, London.

TEMPORARY or Permanent; as Manager; Stores and General experience; qualified; town or country. G. M., 146A Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush.

AS Manager; registered; been over 6 years with present employer; Mixed business; Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred; liberty 1st July. F., 41 George Street, Lindley, Huddersfield.

MAJOR man requires situation end of June; Southport or Liverpool preferred; satisfactory reference; knowledge of Inorganic Analysis; 22½; tall. Walton Porter, Edge Hill, Whitehaven.

A GENTLEMAN is open to introduce special Pharmaceutical preparations, &c., to medical men. Address, "Digitalis," Office of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CASH TRADE.—Management of good business wanted; aged 35; large experience in conducting extensive Store trades. "Street," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EMPLOYMENT; Laboratory or otherwise; 3 years' experience with Wholesale Chemists and Druggists; 20; well recommended; likes work; town preferred. Lorely, 5 Lulworth Road, Peckham.

DISPENSER to Surgeon in London, within easy tram or rail distance of Bloomsbury Square; 4 years' good experience of Dispensing; abstainer; highest references. "Dispenser," 1 Castle Street, Reading.

AS General Assistant or Locum-tenens; country and outdoors preferred; good references; moderate salary; total abstainer; varied experience; unqualified. W. B. Collis, 1 Pickering Street, Hulme, Manchester.

MANAGEMENT of small business (residence on premises); view to purchase; qualified; married; 31; abstainer; extensive general and medical experience; Dentistry. "Chemist," 22 York Place, Scarborough.

BRANCH Manager or first Assistant; Minor and Apothecaries' qualifications; aged 29; 5 ft. 9 in.; good references and experience; outdoors; permanency; disengaged June 16. C. Todd, 35 Price Street, Burslem.

L. J. CULLINGFORD, 36, Major and Apothecaries' Hall qualifications, well up in all branches, including Photography, will undertake Locum-tenens work in any part at short notice. 30 High Street, East Grinstead.

AS Assistant; outdoors; London, S.E., or City preferred; aged 25; good experience in General, Retail, and Dispensing business; unqualified; total abstainer; excellent references. "Assistant," 6A Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.

TRAVELLER.—A. E. Gunnell, Manager to Mr. Arthur Sangster, South Hampstead, is open to an engagement to represent a good house; town or country; 15 years' Retail and Wholesale experience. 12 College Crescent, South Hampstead.

A GENTLEMAN of many years' experience, at present resident in India, wishes to represent any good house in Drugs, Chemicals, Sundries, Patents, or other goods; small connection already established; commission or otherwise. Apply, with particulars, to John Kitton, jun., Launceston, Cornwall.

ANALYTICAL and accomplished Pharmaceutical Chemist, Swiss (Ph.D. University of Geneva), requires engagement in Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemist's establishment; thorough knowledge of Organic Chemistry; French, German, Italian and English spoken. T., 122 Edith Road, West Kensington, London, W.

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Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

RECIPE for Manufacturing Soluble Essence of Lemon; extraordinary Mammoth strength; 5 ounces added to 10 gallons of plain syrup produces the finest fruity Lemonade in creation; prove it by sending 4 stamps (to cover postage) for sample (sufficient for 1 gallon of syrup). "Citrus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO be sold (wanting room) the complete Fittings of 3 first-class Chemist Shops, including various ranges of mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with bevelled-edged labels; Spanish mahogany dispensing-screens, fitted with embossed mirrors; counters, counter-cases, shelving, &c.; also a large variety of new goods; good opportunity for Chemists commencing business; estimates free. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

THE BOTANICAL STUDENT'S SET OF MICROSCOPIC SLIDES, illustrating the structure of Stems, Roots, Leaves, the cellular arrangement of Exogenous, Endogenous, and Aerenchymatous Plants, Nuclei of Cells, Structure of Petals, Anthers, Pollen Grains and Ovary, Stomata, Crystallites, Raphides, Annular Rings, Spiral, Pitted, Scalariform and Laticiferous Vessels; price complete, in portfolio case, 12s.

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SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, aged 20 to 22; apply by letter only. W. Benrose, corner Winchester Street, Caledonian Road, London, N.

LOCUM—Surgeon's Dispenser; Minor preferred; must be quick and accurate; outdoors; 10 weeks. Apply at 121 Old Street, between 10 and 12 A.M. or 6 and 9 P.M.

PART-TIME Assistant; accustomed to Light Retail and Dispensing; principally for evening work. 221/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT wanted immediately in a first-class Family and Dispensing business; one possessing the Minor qualification preferred. For particulars apply to Perks & Llewellyn, Hitchin.

TRAVELLER wanted, with good connection among Chemists in London and suburbs, to take up an additional commission; liberal commission to really good man. Apply, 221/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; abstainer; indoors; end of this month; not under 20 years of age; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings; at liberty Thursday afternoon and evening; salary £30. Apply personally, or enclosing carte, to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W. One only kept.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted about the middle of July; must be well up in Dispensing and making of B.P. preparations, &c.; for a cash business. State experience, age, references (which must be good), salary required (outdoors), and enclosing photo, to "Alpha," 20 Norwood Place, Hyle Park, Leeds.

JUNIOR, outdoors, well recommended, for Light, Quick Retail business; hours from 8 A.M. to 8.30 P.M., Fridays 9 P.M., Saturdays 10 P.M., Sundays (in turn) 6.30 to 8.30 P.M., Wednesdays close at 3 P.M.; 3 Assistants kept. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to John Cross & Co., The Pioneer Drug Store, Reading.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

LOCUM-TENENS. R. C., c/o Mr. Berry, Chemist, Worthing. Registered.

A. HAWTHORNE, Stafford, is open for engagements as Locum, &c., after July.

LOCUM-TENENS; terms moderate. Address, W. Provost, 9 Castle-gate, Grantham.

JUNIOR, or Dispenser; 21; 3 years' Royal Infirmary. Tripp, 7 Balmoral Terrace, Hull.

LOCUM-TENENS, or Manager; disengaged 21st inst. Jelley, Campton, Chemist, Harlow.

ASSISTANT; aged 26; height 5 ft. 6 in.; outdoors. A. B., 77 High Street, Skipton.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 27; disengaged. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

JUNIOR; good Retail and Dispensing business; disengaged. "Nrx," 12 High Street, Swansea.

JUNIOR; 22; 5½ years' experience; good references. "Radix," The Pharmacy, Chislehurst West.

ASSISTANT; London or suburb; qualified; good experience. J. B., 89 Gravel Lane, Southwark.

JUNIOR; 4½ years' experience; good references. "Alpha," 43B New Compton Street, Bloomsbury.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 35; height 5 ft. 8 in. "Chemicus," 47 St. Mary's Road, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT; qualified; good experience in Dispensing and Retail. "Chemist," 172 Fleet Street.

ASSISTANT; 24; Minor qualification; disengaged. E., 50 Heywood Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

JUNIOR; disengaged June 29th; good references; London preferred. Bawent, Port Street, Evesham.

PART-TIME; aged 25; 10 years' experience. "Frater," 2 Margaret Street, Burnley Lane, Burnley.

ASSISTANT; 23; country; short hours, or time for study. "Student," 2 Upper Street, N.

LOCUM; 33; qualified; experienced; disengaged. Young, 102 Tamworth Road, Newcastle Tyne.

20/- WEEKLY; London, Manager, or Assistant; 50; qualified. 74 Cefu View, Exham.

MINOR requires situation in Continent; Paris preferred. "Chemicus," 85 Alexander Street, Newcastle.

MANAGER by day, week, or month; disengaged; qualified. A. B., 69 Adolphus Street, N. Cross, S.E.

CHEMIST; 40; qualified; married; first-class experience; references. "Medicus," 374 Abbe Road, Sheffield.

LOCUM; abstainer; Minor; "Evanescens," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, disengaged; references; North preferred. Address letters, C, 20 Spring Terrace, North Shields.

QUALIFIED; as Manager or Senior; aged 50; reference; permanency desired. G., 17 Shallowford Street, Folkestone.

WHOLESALE Manufacturing; as Manager or otherwise; experience. "Salol," 362 City Road, London.

MANAGER; permanent references; qualified; experienced. "Veto," 108 Fern Bank, Fairfield Bury, Lancashire.

ASSISTANT; 24; qualified; good experience; married. James, 47 Lombard Street, Bank Dock, near Cardiff.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to Doctor; 7½ years' experience; good references. "Dispenser," 49 Seurab Street, E.

TEMPORARY or permanency; 18 years' experience; Minor. W., 15 East Terrace, Fairlaw Park, Sydenham, S.E.

MANAGER or Senior, view to succession; London; 29; tall; good references. W., 87 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

DISPENSER or Assistant; experienced; exceptional references. Apply, Thompson, 17 Northgate Street, Yarmouth.

ASSISTANT, &c.; 36; Minor; Dentistry; disengaged; references. "Alpha," 15 Lady Margaret Road, Kentish Town, N.W.

AS Manager; qualified; 1 years' experience; married; London or suburbs preferred. J. H., 316 Wheeler Street, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; 24; London experience; London preferred; disengaged June 20. Davis, 7 Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

LOCUM-TENENS; 28; qualified; abstainer; excellent references; disengaged. "Medicus," 5 Pennmartin Road, Brockley, London, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS, or Dispenser to a Surgeon, or Assistant to a Chemist; disengaged. Address, W. B., 4 Aston Street, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; 24; disengaged June 19; experienced Extractor; very good references; 5 ft. 8 in. F., 137 County Road, Walton, Liverpool.

DISPENSER, Doctor, or Chemist; qualified; experienced. Apply, 217/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; aged 25; height 5 ft. 8 in.; good experience; disengaged. 220/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE (wet); experienced Assistant, can take charge if required; 28; good references. C. H. B., 4 Green Lanes, Newington Green, N.

ASSISTANT; 28; 12 years' Retail and Wholesale (Wets, Dries, and Laboratory), London and provinces. J. Petrie, 14 Magdalen Road, Norwich.

AS Locum, position of trust, or a permanency; married; engaged at Eastbourne till 17th inst. Apply for terms to W., 4 Cromwell Street, Gloucester.

AS Assistant in a good Retail and Dispensing business; 8 years' experience; unqualified; height 5 ft. 9 in. Roberts, 106 High Street, Putney, S.W.

TRAVELLER, open to represent Drug, Sundries, or kindred trades. Address, "Jalape," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ANGLAIS, connaissant Pharmacie Anglaise, Française, parlant Anglais, Français, Italien, Allemand, demande place; premier élève. Hill, Pharmacie Aekermann, Geneva.

AS Junior Assistant in first-class Retail and Dispensing business; 3½ years' first-class experience; aged 20; height 5 ft. 9½ in. Address, "Statim," Llanvair Lodge, Ascot, Berks.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

JUNIOR; aged about 23, of good appearance and address, for a quick Retail; please give age, height, salary (outdoors), and usual particulars, also enclose photo. Wand, Haymart, Leicester.

AN Assistant; from 21 to 24 years of age; qualified preferred; accustomed to first-class trade. State age, height, salary, reference, and enclose photo to A. Sawden, Lark Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for country business; Retail and Dispensing; hours moderate; Assistant to live at business premises. State salary required, also references, to Colo Chemist, Stroud.

WANTED, early, an Assistant, about 24 who can furnish good references of steady, sober habits. Apply with full particulars as to salary, &c., enclosing carte (to be returned), D. Prosser, Sheerness.

WANTED, at once, a gentlemanly Assistant, of good address, accustomed to first-class business; aged about 24. Apply, with full particulars, Jones & Bowles, 3 Newland Terrace, High Street, Kensington.

TORQUAY.—Experienced Front Counterman, gentlemanly and steady, in a large high-class Retail and Dispensing; indoors; 4 kept. Particulars and photo to Mr. Holloway, The Lodon Drug Stores, Torquay.

WANTED, an indoor Assistant, used to a country business. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, and enclose photo if convenient, to "Country," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, for good-class family and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, reference, salary required, and enclose photo, to C. W. Turner, late Anderson & Vize, The Foregate, Worcester.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A qualified Assistant, accustomed to a Dispensing and Light Retail business with good references; aged from about 24; 2 kept. Miller & Co., 42 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.

FOR PARIS.—Wanted, an Assistant, minor indispensable, speaking French, and well up in English Pharmacy and Patent Medicines; smart salesman; good address. Write, enclosing photo, to Simonin, 8 Rue Gaillon, Paris.

WANTED, at once, 2 Assistants (indoors), Senior and Junior; the Senior must have had managing experience and be aged not under 25. Apply, either afternoon or evening, to Rees & Co., 53 Great Marylebone Street, London, W.

WANTED, an energetic Assistant for the Retail Drug department; must be a good Compounder and Salesman. Apply, giving full references and enclosing c.v., and state salary expected, to Kiloh & Co. (Limited), Cork.

QUALIFIED Assistant, immediately, for select business; 2 assistants kept; indoors; the proprietor living away; short hours, and close 4 o'clock Wednesdays. State age, height, and salary required, C. Bradley, Market Place, Reading.

PART-TIME Assistant; must be accustomed to first-class trade; salary £25; send particulars and photo, to be returned; near Muter's and Wills' Schools. Apply "Bismuth," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant, for June 21st; indoors or outdoors; single or married. Apply at once, stating age, height, salary required, giving references, and enclosing photo, to Cooke (Limited), 154 High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors), about 23, beginning of July; good Dispenser and smart Counterman; Church of England preferred. Apply, enclosing carte, stating age, height, and salary required, to Henry Davis, Chemist, Newbury, Berks.

WANTED, Representative for Midland Counties, having thorough knowledge of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicine business. State salary required, references, &c., to 53/52, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, at once, Junior Assistant, for Light Country Retail; 40 miles from London; applicants to state age, height, salary required, and experience, and to forward references, with photo, if practicable. Andrew, Chemist, Rainham, Kent.

WANTED, an indoor Assistant for a Light Retail business; must be accustomed to good-class trade; state age, height, salary required, how long in last situation, and enclose carte, which shall be returned. Morgan, Chemist, Southend-on-Sea.

ASSISTANT; Minor; between 23 and 35; for 3 weeks from 19th June or about; must be competent to take charge and hold satisfactory references; no applications entertained from old Locum-Tenens men. Edward Millhouse, Gravesend.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, in Light Retail and Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, when disengaged, and enclose carte if convenient, to J. F., 1 Avondale Terrace, Beaumont Road, Plymouth.

FOR INDIA.—Wanted, a Chemist's Assistant with Minor qualification; aged about 25; must be energetic, of thorough business habits, and good address. Apply, by letter, Treacher & Co. (Limited), 38A King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

PREMIER Assistant (de préférence Anglais), parlant couramment Français, Anglais, et Allemand, connaissant à fond la pharmacie internationale, demandé pour le 1er Septembre chez M. Ackermann, Anglo-American Pharmacy, Geneva, Switzerland.

B. G. LENNON & CO. (LIMITED) require an Assistant, holding the Minor qualification, to proceed to South Africa under a 3 years' engagement and passage paid out. Apply by letter, with particulars, to 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

WANTED, an energetic, qualified man to manage a widow's business; about 30 years of age; good Prescriber and Extractor; salary to commence at £50; indoors. Apply, stating full particulars, with photo, if possible, to Mrs. Morton, 71 Broadway, Carlisle.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, by June 27; one with country experience and used to small Wholesale preferred; aged about 20; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, reference, salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), to Fred. J. Oliver, Chemist, Maidstone.

MANAGER wanted, for Branch; qualified; good Counterman for General trade; married; resident; good references as to character and abilities; guarantee required; salary £2 per week, and house and gas found. Apply by letter to C., 68A Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

AN Assistant, aged about 23, for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be well recommended; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing carte (to be returned), Longtoft, Chemist and Dentist, East Molesey, Surrey.

WANTED, Assistant, immediately, for a Mixed business; porter kept; hours 8.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M., Saturday 11, Wednesday half-holiday; Sunday duty 6 to 9 P.M., alternate Sundays; must be well recommended; state salary, in or out doors; c.v. N 75, Evening News Office, Manchester.

EARLY in August, a qualified indoor Assistant, where a Junior is kept; must be well up in Dispensing and first-class trade, and capable of taking charge in absence of principal. Apply, with all particulars, and carte (to be returned), F. Endle, The Boscombe Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

WANTED, about June 20, a temporary Assistant for month or more; aged about 30; able to Extract, Prescribe, &c., and Manage during absence of principal. Apply, with full particulars in first letter, giving 2 last references, to J. H. Bibbings, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Newton Abbot.

AT once, Assistant, well up in general routine of a country business; would have to change places with principal occasionally at Branch; a married man without family, and desiring a permanency. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), "Pharmacy," 9 The Quay, Bideford.

IMMEDIATELY; experienced Assistant (indoors), for small Branch; no Sunday or night duty; unmarried qualified man seeking permanency preferred; suitable man liberally treated; must have good references. Apply personally, after 12, or by letter give fullest particulars, Rouse, 12 Wigmore Street, London, W.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; not over 30; preference given to one who has had experience in good-class cutting business; must be quick and smart Counter hand, and reference must bear strict investigation. State age, height, and salary required, and enclose photo to L. C., c/o Raines & Co., Wholesale Druggists, York.

WANTED, an Assistant, Minor qualification, outdoors, not under 23, of good appearance and address, for high-class Dispensing and Retail; hours easy; 2 apprentices kept; must have undeniable references. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to W. H. Bücher, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Truro.

WANTED, an Assistant, indoors, about 24, of good address, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail; 2 kept. Apply, with full particulars of previous engagements, and salary required, &c., enclose photo (to be returned); personal interview preferred. Apply to Foster Blades, 10 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.

WEST of England.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant; aged about 25 to 30; accustomed to a first-class business conducted on modern principles; must be a good Counterman, well up in Dispensing, quick, and of good address; outdoors; no Sunday duty; salary, with commission over present cash returns. State full particulars to Woollett, Chemist, Tamton, Somerset.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted for London (S.E. district), and for Southampton; also an Assistant for evening duty at Deptford; actual working-hours about 62 weekly, including Sunday duty; state age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), when disengaged, and enclose photo (to be returned). Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), Southampton.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.—The appointment of Second Dispenser becoming vacant on the 1st of July, candidates are requested to send in their applications and testimonials as to qualification and character to the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th instant; the salary, besides board and lodging, commences at £35 per annum, and will be increased if the candidate appointed gives satisfaction. H. Gülich, Hon. Secretary.

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BRADFORD, 1882.

Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1878	119	None
1879	350	None
1880	430	None
1881	540	None
1882	615	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	708	5
1884	908	6
1885	1,193	6

The Secretary has a few £1 Shares to transfer at 25/6 each.

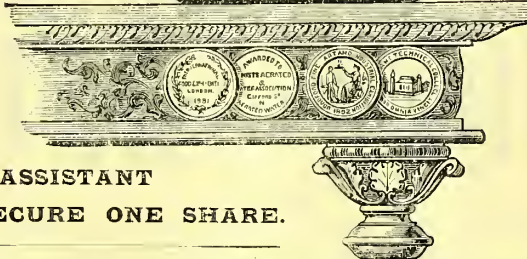
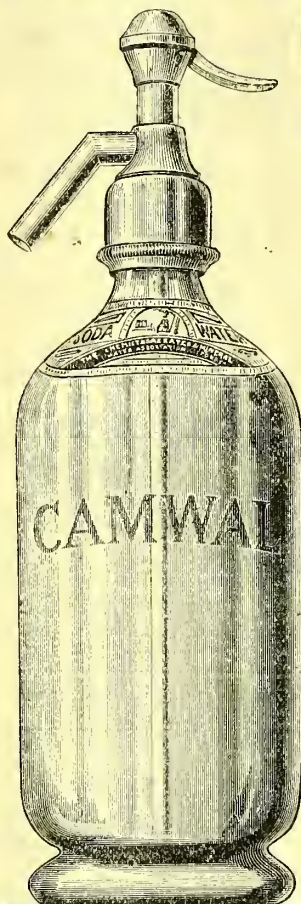
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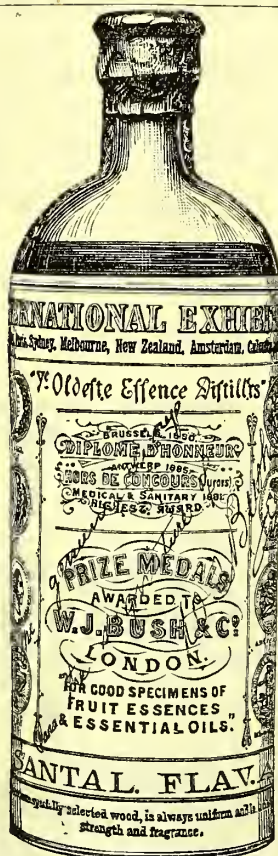
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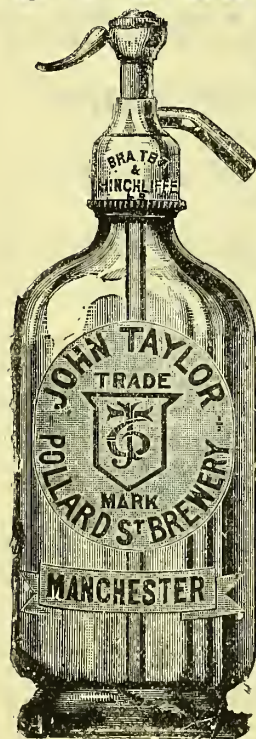
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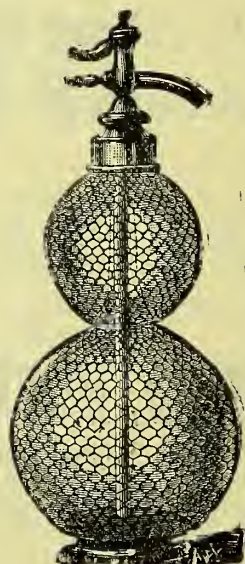
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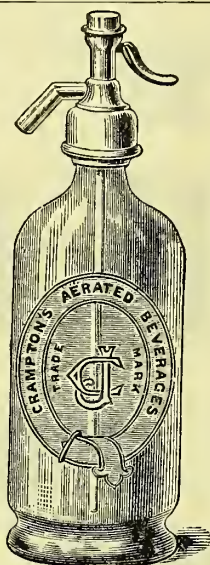
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other issues of this month.

ACETIC ACID

Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Lorenz, H.
Morris & Callard (Salts)

ACIDS

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.

ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES

Lawton, J. W.
Sears, F. W.
Apollinaris Co.
Barnett & Foster
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chemists' Aërated Waters Association, Lim.

AERTE & MINERALS

Delsigny, F.
Ellis & Son (Ruthin)
Franz, Josef
Hay, W.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Co.
Kimmond & Co.
Leivico Water
Mills & Co. (Bonrne)
Roosch Water Co.

BITTO PLANT

[See SYPPHONS and ESSENCES.]
Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Gneret Freres
Meadowcroft & Son
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

AGENCIES ABROAD

Australasian Drug Co.
Ball, Holson & Co.
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, E. G., & Co. [(N.Z.)]
Peake, Allen & Co.
Prosser, Taylor & Co.
Soul, W. H., & Co.

ALKALOIDS

Howards & Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T., & Co.

AMMONIA

May & Baker, Lim.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS

Bennett, Sons & Shears
Berend, O., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Hicks, J. J. | Ohlson, A.
Orme, J., & Co. (Scientific)
Perken, Son & Rayment
Poths, H., & Co.

BAKING POWDER

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
BANDAGES
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Robinson & Sons
Schuitze, F., & Co.

BATH & FLESH

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Pattinson, G. | Solport Bros.

BICARB. SODA

Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.

Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BOOKS

Galenic Pharmacy (Cripps)
George, W.
Hargreaves, Dr. M. D.
Longmans, Green & Co.
Squire, P. W.

BORAX

Howards & Sons
Mack's Starch
BOTTLES
Aire & Calder Bottle Co., Lim.Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jørgensen
Kilner Bros.
Poths, H., & Co.
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Shirley, A. W.
Toogood, W.
"W. H. B. Bottles
Youldon, E.

BOXES

Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Ayrton & Saunders
Crowden & Garrod
Evans, Sons & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Kilner Bros. | Maxime & Co.
Robinson & Sons
Rylands, Dan, Lim.

BRUSHES

Crowden & Garrod
Evans, Sons & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Sons

BUNSEN BURNERS

Berend & Co.
Thompson, J.

BUTTER COLR., &c.

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Crawshaw & Co.
Hartick & Co., Lim.

CACHOUS

Drysdale & Co.
Rylands, Astley & Co.
Jackson, Thos. | Pascall, J.
Warrick Brothers

CAMPOR

Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Morrison, J., & Co. (Compsrd)

CAPSULES

Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hartick & Co., Lim.
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Warrick Brothers
Wryes, Lim.

CARBOLIC ACID

Calvert, F. C., & Co.
CSCRA SAGRADA
Anderson & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.

CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanbury
Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.

CATALOGUES

Newbery, F., & Sons
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Sanger & Sons

CERESINE WAX

Boehm, Fredk.

CHECK TILLS

National Cash Till Co.
Patent Voucher Check Till Co., Lim.
Stokes, G. R., & Co., Lim.

CHEST PROTECTORS

Chemists' Association, Lim.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Liverpool Patent Till Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattinson, G. | Solport Bros.

CHEMICALS

Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bramwell, E., & Son
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Fuerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son [Clarke]
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Howards (Pharm.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker, Lim.
Morris & Callard | Moss & Co.
Smith, T. H., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

CHLOR. OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

CHLORODYNE

Ryton, Astley & Co.
Davenport (Browne's)
Towie, A. P., & Co.

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Salamon & Co., Lim.
Smith, T., & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons

COCA & CHOCOLTE
Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.
Rowntree & Co.

COCA WINE
Armbricht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)
Vin Mariani

COD LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanbury
Bleasdale & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Woolley, S. & Co.

COFFEE
Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee
Essence)
White, Fairchild & Co.

COLAPSE TUBES
Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINS
Allen & Hanbury
Byton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONCENT. LIQRS.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONFECTIONERY
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Craven, M. A., & Son
Crawshaw & Co.
Fuerst Brothers
Gibson, R., & Sons
Guest, T., & Co. | Pascall, J.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

COIN CURES
Cheng, D., Pattison, G.
Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL
Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons

CRESID LINSEED
Graham, W., & Co.
Mumford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES
Bailey's Toilet Co.
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Dorothy Dentifrice Co.
Hanson, O.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Robertshaw & Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, C., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Wilson, A.

DISINFECTANTS
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Dusseck Bros., & Co.
Eureka Manufacturing Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co., Lim.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackey Mackey & Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.

DOG MEDICINES
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beauletto Co.
Rush, H. W., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Chemists' Mineral Water
Association, Lim.
Crowden & Garrod
Evans, Lecher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fortham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Iris & Co. | Kay Bros., Lim.
"Lungill" Co.
Mace & Haldane
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Sanger & Sons
Sanitary Wood-wool Co., Lim.
Schutze & Co. | Tate & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W. O.
Trer Rubber Co.
Warne & Co.
Wood, Vincent | Young, J.

DRUG MILLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRYSALTRIES
Browning, J. H., & Co.
Burton, W., Sons

DYES, &c.
Ayrton & Saunders
Burton, W., Sons
Crawshaw & Co.
Harrick & Co., Lim.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Moonich, Oscar, & Co.
Mulhens, P.

ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co. | Orme & Co.

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons

ENEMAS
Barclay, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son

ENGRAVERS
Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES
Boehm, Fredk.
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Iris & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Son
Newball & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Boehm, Fredk.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cocking & Co. (Japan Pepper-
Dore, J. H. & Co. (mint)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher &
Clark
Lewis, M.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Sons
Ransom, W., & Son
Schlesinger, L.
Sozio & Andrioli
Stevenson & Howell
Syms & Co.
Treat, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Witrofsky, E.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Robins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS
Bickford's
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Evans, Lecher & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Steven-
son
Grinwade, Ridley & Co.
Langland, Mackay & Baker
Murdock, J., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Woods & Co.

EXALGINE
Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT
Brand & Co.
Bush's Liquid Beef
Iris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Rylands, E. A., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

FEED BOTTLES
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros. | Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Spence & Co.

FILTERING
Berkfeld Filter Co.
Fortham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co.

FLESH GLOVES
Pattison, G.

FLY PAPERS
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)
Allen & Hanbury
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Chinai, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Iris & Co.
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.
Mason & Co. Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Ridge, Dr.
Weth, J., & Bro.

FORMULA
Brooks, T.

GINGER ALE
Mills, R. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.
Watson & Sons & Co.

**GOUT & RHEU-
MATIC PILLS**
Bromley, C.
Ede, Geo. (Blair's)

GRANULATED PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Van der Lely & Simpson

HAIR PREP.
Anglo-American Drug Co.
Cheesebrough Co.
Ewards & Co.
Tineft, H. P., Lim.

HERBS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HERB BEER EXTS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC
Epps & Co.
Keene & Asbwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Syms & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

INDIARUB. GOODS
Trer Rubber Co.
Warne, W., & Co.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Krohn & Seemann
Spiron, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [See MARKING INKS]
Bewley & Draper
Rooke, Tompsitt & Co.
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE
London and Lancashire Fire
Insurance Co.

IRISH VELS
Warren, A. & J.

KETCHUP
Tyrer, P.

KOLA PREPRTN
Christy, T., & Co.

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LINT
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

LIQUORICE
Dennis Di Lugo & Co.
Ferguson & Forster

LITHIA
Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davidson & Gray
Geraudel's Pastilles
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfra.)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Raima & Co. | Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Foster, F.
Gardner, W.
Mayfarth, Ph., & Co.
Ohlson, A.
Pinder, J. W.
Struthers & Craig (Sifting)
Tangyes, Lim.
Werner & Pfeiderer (Knead-
ing and Sifting)

MAGNESIA
Bush, W., Son & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcedin)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Glendinning, W.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Montgomery & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Raima & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
D. J. Sonk Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL
A 1 Menthol Depot (A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Dun-an, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Tyrer, P.
Vint, T. D.

MERCURIALS
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. W., & Co.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE
Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Perkins, Son & Rayment

MILK
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

NATURAL
Hunyadi Janos

MIN. WATER
Blowing, J. H., & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

ointment BASES
Burgess, E., jun.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Lanoline
Cheesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Christy, T., & Co.
Deacon, H. J. (Burgess)
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. (Jelly)
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leice-
ster), Lim. (Anaspaline)

OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Perkins, Son & Rayment

OTTO OF ROSE
Fuerst Bros.
Witrofsky, J. R.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

PAPAIN
Kuhn, B. (Dr. Finkler)

PAT. MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-Amer. Drug Co., Lim.
Atkinson & Barker (Infant
Preserv.)
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow, S., Dr., Liniment
Broaley, C. (Gout and Rheu.)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Congrave, G. F. | Dr. Hebert
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lecher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fennell (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hakka Cream (A. P. Bush & Co.)
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
"Lungill" Co.
March & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Rooke, Dr., Lim.
Sequah, Lim. | Sprules, S.
Sutton, W., & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nerveine)

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaign & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Kuhn, B.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingulvin)
*tern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingulvin)

PEPPERMINT OIL
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

**PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS**
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bates, F. W.
Bayley & Co. | Beauletto Co.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Cheesebrough Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Grossmith, J., & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Kingsford & Co.
Mulhens, F.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdoes
Pears, & Co., Lim.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Rosmarino Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Sandoz & Co. | Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andrioli
Sprules, S.
Tidman & Son | Treat, R. C.
Trent, H. P., Lim.
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (O'Kell's Mona)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PEROK. OF HYDR.
Robbins & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.

PETROLEUM
Allen & Hanbury
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
Grindley & Co. (Jelly)
Harrick & Co., Lim.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Armour & Co.
Barron, Harvey & Co.
Battley & Watts
Boehm, Fredk.
Bourne, F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Grady & Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaign & Co.
Dejaic, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Ferreis & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Jeyes, J. & Co.
Giles, Schacht & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Howards & Sons
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures)
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Potter & Clarke
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Syms & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyeth, Jno., & Bro.
Zimmerman, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Artistic Photo Co.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Darton, F., & Co.
Fallowfield, J.
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Howards & Sons (Chemicals)
Orme, J., & Co.
Perkins, Son & Rayment
Schwarz & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.

PILL MACHINES
Vindar, J.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner & Pfeiderer

PLASTERS
St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
Seabury & Johnson

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.
Keith, B., & Co. | Smith, T.

POLISHING
Bradley & Bouras (Albatum)
Chancellor & Co.
Fletcher, Raybould
Fortham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Oakley, John, & Sons

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allen & Hanburys
Anderson Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Bromley, C. (Gout & Rheu.)
Burgess, E., Jun.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Davidson & Gray
Deacon, H. J.
Dr. Williams
Fade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Harroline Pill Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son (Holloway's)
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Newbery, F., & Sons
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyeth, J., & Bro.
Wyleys & Co.

PORCELAIN GDS

Toozood (R.C. Pots, regist.)

POULTRY FOOD

Smitt's Patent, Lim.

PREP. CHALK

Levermore, Aug., & Co.
Mason, A. H., & Son

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
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Economic Printing Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Silverlock, H. | Speller & Co.
Taylor Bros. | Townsend, J.

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Stern, G. & G.

QUININE SALTS

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Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Howards & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

RECIPES

Brooks, T.

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.

RUBBER

Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Tyer Rubber Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.
Warne & Co.

SACCHARIN

Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs Bros.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Barryne, Burdidge & Co.
Fuerst Bros. | Kuhn, R.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

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Stern, G. & G. (Pennsalia)

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.

SCHOOLS, &c.

City School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy, Lim.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School

Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Northern School of Pharmacy
Sheffield School of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.

The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

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Porter & Clarke

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British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gersart, E., & Co.

Lynch & Co., Lim.
May, Roberts & Co.

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesis)

SHEEP DIP

Coe, Wm., & Nephews'

Corry & Co., Lim.

Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Gower

Bygrave, J. & W.

Howlett, S. | Josephs, P.

Natali & Co. | Natali, E.

Poths, H., & Co.
Treble, G., & Co.

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Ayrton & Saunders

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

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Bronnley, H., & Co.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Cook, E., & Co.

Dodd Bros.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds
Muhlens, F. [Co.]

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Maw & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

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Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Brady & Martin

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Harrison, T. H.

Haywood, J. H.

Krohne & Seemann

Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

Powell & Barstow

Queech, H. C.

Richardson John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

Robinson & Sons

Schutze, F., & Co.

Tyer Rubber Co.

Victoria Rubber Co.

White & Co.

Wood, F. | Wood, Vincent

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Brath & Hinchliffe, Lim.

British Syphon Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Idris & Co.

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Anderson & Co.

Blyton, Astley & Co.

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Evans, Sons & Co.

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Newbery, F., & Sons

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(Shield)

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Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,

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10/6.

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Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,

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Arnica Wash,

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10/6.

&c.

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For restoring the original colour of Grey Hair; a perfume to all other Restorers, being perfectly simple in its Composition. Price 8/-.

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PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

LONDON.]

JUNE 10.

[1893.]

HAZELINE.

PROPERTIES AND USES.—It is employed for hæmorrhage from the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, or womb; from one to three teaspoonfuls every hour may be taken until it stops, and three times daily for a while afterwards. In nose-bleed it may be snuffed up the nose.



THE WITCH-HAZEL PLANT.

For cold in the head, ozaena, or ulceration, it may be snuffed up the nostrils with an equal part of tepid water, or inhaled as steam or spray.

In aphthæ, stomatitis, ulcerative and diphtheritic sore throat, tender gums, toothache and bleeding sockets, the way to employ it is as a gargle or steam inhalations.

It may be applied in full strength for bruises, sprains, strains, soreness, lameness, stiffness, and chronic rheumatism.

For the pain of piles, burns, erysipelas, eczema, and for varicose veins, wounds, and sores, Lawton's Absorbent Cotton may be laid over the part and kept saturated with Hazeline. Two tablespoonfuls (diluted with an equal part of tepid water) may be injected into the rectum for internal piles and a teaspoonful taken by the mouth three times a day.

Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON considers Hazeline of the greatest benefit in Piles, either taken internally in doses of half to one drachm; by injecting this quantity, either plain or diluted, with a glycerine syringe, into the rectum; or, if the hæmorrhoids are near the entrance, a pledget of wool may be soaked in the Hazeline and introduced into the anus. "I have tried various preparations of Hamamelis, but I have not found either the tincture or the local extract, both of which are to be found among the recent additions to the Pharmacopœia, nearly so satisfactory."—*British Medical Journal*, March 12, 1892.

Hazeline supplied to the Trade in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 14s. and 42s. per dozen.

HAZELINE CREAM.

ACTION AND USES.—Combining the stimulant and astringent principles of Hazeline with the emollient properties of Lanoline. This ointment has been extensively used for anointing chaps and abrasions of the skin and to allay rectal irritation, and as a general substitute for COLD CREAM.

For the self-application of this ointment to the anus and rectum it may be employed in a Dr. Ward Cousins' Ointment Injector.

Hazeline Cream supplied to the Trade in 2-oz. jars and collapsable tubes, at 14s. per dozen.

HAZELINE SUPPOSITORIES.

These are hollow cones of Cacao-butter filled with Hazeline; they afford a ready and convenient method of applying Hazeline to internal piles or the lining membrane of the vaginal canal. The Cacao-butter melts very readily, and the Hazeline is brought into intimate contact with the affected part.

HAZELINE COMPOUND SUPPOSITORIES

Are composed of Hamamelidin, Oxide of Zinc, Hazeline, and Cacao-butter. They are useful in treating anal fissure, pruritus ani, and fistula.

Hazeline Suppositories (Simple and Compound) supplied to the Trade, in boxes containing 1 dozen, at 22s. per dozen boxes.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B., W. & CO.).



A combination of the nutrients of the best beef with an easily assimilable salt of iron is a favorite tonic, conspicuous among iron preparations in that it does not cause constipation, even when taken by the greatest invalid. Of greatest value to convalescents, and of special use in anæmia, neuralgia, and want of tone generally. May be had with or without quinine. *The Lancet* reports that it is "a really valuable preparation."

Beef and Iron Wine (B., W. & Co.) supplied to the Trade in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. bottles at 22s. and 42s. per dozen; with Quinine, 27s. and 50s. per dozen.

"SOLOIDS."

Under this name we have classed those agents in the compressed form intended for use in solution, so that they may not be confounded with "Tabloids." We have already issued two "Solooids," both for analogous purposes—*i.e.*, the instant preparation of antiseptic solutions—"Solooids" Hydrarg. Perchlor. and "Solooids" Iodic Hydrarg. A "Solooid" of the former in a pint of water will supply a solution for obstetric or other purposes of the strength of 1 in 1,000. Two "Solooids" of the Iodic Hydrarg. in the same quantity of water will give a solution which will be as 1 is to 4,000 (about). For the washing of instruments, &c., this strength may be doubled.

"Solooids" of Hydrarg. Perchlor. supplied to the Trade in bottles of 25 and 100, at 8s. 6d. and 24s. per dozen. "Solooids" of Iodic Hydrarg. in bottles of 24 and 100, at 7s. 6d. and 16s. per dozen.

WYETH DIALYSED IRON (B., W. & CO.).

A pure neutral solution of Iron Peroxide in the colloidal form; each fluid ounce contains 27.68 grains. This preparation does not cause constipation and does not blacken the teeth. The problem of presenting this useful agent in the compressed form has now been solved, and we issue "Tabloids" of Dialysed Iron, each "Tabloid" being equal to 10 mins. of the solution. They dissolve easily and are highly convenient.

Of its kind a perfect preparation, it is often taken without difficulty when other forms are not well borne. It is the best antidote in cases of acute poisoning by arsenic.—*The Lancet*.
Dialysed Iron (B., W. & Co.) supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, at 27s. and 42s. per dozen.



WAFFER MEDICINE CACHETS (B., W. & Co.).

(E. GORLIN'S PATENT.)

An ingenious yet simple method of taking disagreeable medicines in the form of liquid, powder, or "Tabloids." To charge a Cachet, which is composed of pure rice starch, it is spread out in the folder as shown in the accompanying illustration, and the contents placed in the cup. The lid of the Cachet is then wetted and brought over by means of the lid of the folder. When pressed on the top of the cup it is completely sealed, and prevents an egress of the contents into the mouth. Just prior to taking the Cachet it should be dipped in water and then placed on the tongue. It may be easily swallowed with a



little water.

The *British Medical Journal* says they "are well adapted for the administration of unpalatable powders or liquids."

The *London Medical Recorder* reports:—"They will be welcome to medical men and to their patients, and also to pharmacists, whose labours they will lighten."

Supplied to the Trade in boxes of 100, at 14s. per dozen boxes.

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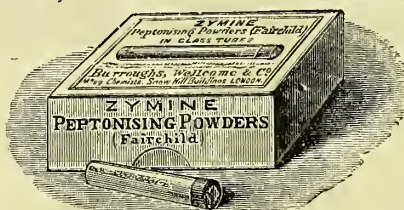
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Zymine is rightly considered by the best authorities as one of the greatest advances in modern medicine. It affords to the Physician a natural and most effective means for the treatment of *dyspepsia*. It is the *only* therapeutic resource in many forms of intestinal indigestion and in occlusion of the pancreatic duct. It is the only means for satisfactorily predigesting all kinds of food, to be administered **fresh and palatable**. It does for the digestive functions what they cannot do for themselves. It has proved the greatest boon in infantile dietetics, for it



Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) are supplied to the Trade in boxes of 12 tubes at 14/- per dozen boxes. Each tube contains the proper quantities of Zymine and Alkali to completely digest a pint of milk. A booklet of directions for peptonising foods is supplied with each box.

renders the thick cheesy curd of cow's milk perfectly soluble, and enables the most weakly to take farina with impunity.

Dr. J. LEWIS SMITH ("Treatise on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood") says:—"In the present state of our knowledge of infant feeding we can recommend no better substitute for human milk than peptonised cow's milk. It has already produced excellent results in Europe and America."

Professor GAMGER says:—"Peptonised milk can almost invariably be supported by the stomach, though it reject all other aliment."

Dr. EUSTACE SMITH says:—"The main difficulty in the digestion of milk is removed."

Dr. J. M. KEETING writes:—"I feel satisfied that the question of infant feeding is solved."

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PREPARED BY

G. T. CONGREVE, COOMBE LODGE, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.



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AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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OUR SUMMER ISSUE.

WHOLESALE and manufacturing firms who may wish to bring themselves and their products before the best constituency of chemists and druggists at home and in the colonies are requested to note the opportunity which will be provided in our Summer Issue on July 29. For insertion in that issue we are prepared to receive specially printed insets the same size as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST pages, and we shall distribute the issue to 11,000 of the best houses and buyers in the English-speaking drug trade. Specially printed circulars form a most effective and profitable means of advertising, and many of the leading houses in Europe and America have in the past used THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an economical channel of distributing matter to the trade at large. The publishers will be glad to furnish particulars to any who wish further information regarding the Summer Issue.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" AT CHICAGO.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has gone to Chicago, and will be there from about June 3 to June 21. Firms who may wish to see him there, or on the way back, are requested to write to "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Publicity Department, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago."

Summary.

A 100*l.* BOND has been donated to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. S. M. Burroughs.

THE Minister of Agriculture has declined to take any action in reference to the alleged disfigurement of fields by advertisements of proprietary medicines.

A NUMBER of convictions are reported from the Midlands under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in respect of the sale of coloured pyroligneous acid for vinegar.

A FINE herbarium of 2,500 specimens of English plants has been presented to the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. E. M. Holmes, the Curator, who collected them.

A PAPER read before the Society of Chemical Industry, on Monday, raised some important considerations respecting the drying of drugs or chemical substances.

AT the meeting of creditors of Dan Rylands (Limited) it was stated that the glass-bottle company, Dan Rylands (Limited), was in no way affected by the failure.

AT the first meeting of the new Pharmaceutical Council, held on Wednesday, Mr. Carteighe was re-elected to the presidency, and all the other officers were re-appointed.

MR. P. W. SQUIRE contributes an important note on "Easton's Syrup," narrating the history of the preparation and commenting on the dose of the alkaloids contained in it.

OUR French correspondent describes briefly a new and rather singular method for the detection of foreign fats in butter which has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

OUR special correspondent sent to Chicago to report the exposition there describes in this number some of the features of the Atlantic portion of the journey thither, and especially deals with the medical service on the *Campania*.

WE publish a short set of tables, compiled by Mr. F. W. Fletcher, showing from actual experiments the variations of specific gravities of proof and rectified spirit, eucalyptus oil, and solutions of salt and of sugar, at different temperatures.

MR. FRYE, M.P., as head of the firm of Leverett & Frye, has been fined 15*l.* by a Dublin magistrate, on the prosecution of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for the sale at two of his Dublin shops of two bottles of chlorodyne and one of Winslow's soothing-syrup.

ISLINGTON chemists have been offered the opportunity of dispensing for the parish in case cholera should appear, at prices which are not illiberal, under the circumstances. Our information seems to indicate that a good many of them were not eager for such business.

CARBOLIC ACID still continues to claim its victims. Five cases are reported this week. A woman has died from a decoction of fly-papers. The death alleged to be due to a non-poisonous disinfectant at Lancaster has been further inquired into, but the inquest has been again adjourned.

BUSINESS in Mincing Lane is quiet, and the prices of most of the staple drugs show a downward tendency. Export merchants especially are complaining bitterly that never in their experience has their branch of the drug-trade been so inanimate as it is to-day. English-grown drugs are mostly likely to be scarce and dear this year.

IN an Epps's cocoa case and in a condensed skimmed-milk case a Queen's Bench Divisional Court has found that a label defining the character of the article sold is sufficient protection to the vendor. The judgment in the latter case is directly opposed to a decision of Mr. Littler, Q.C., at the Middlesex Sessions, reported last week.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have taken proceedings at Tullamore against the managing director of a limited liability company for alleged unlawfully keeping open shop for dispensing poisons. The Magistrates decided that the company being properly registered, the action failed against the individual. They therefore refused to convict, but agreed to state a case. We understand that the Society are determined to have a High Court decision on the point.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

The annual business meeting of this Association was held on May 31, at the Town Hall, Brighton, Mr. W. W. Savage on the chair. The first subject considered was the resignation of the President, Mr. W. D. Savage who had presided over the Association since 1878. It was regretfully accepted, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the regret of the Association at Mr. Savage's decision. Mr. W. H. Gibson was then unanimously elected President amid applause. In returning thanks he said he would do the very best he could for the chemists in Brighton and the district. He urged the advisability of extending the operations of the Association to a wider district than Brighton. The financial statement for the year showed a balance in their favour of 15*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* The Secretary also submitted his statement of accounts, showing an income of 11*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and an expenditure of 12*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance due to him of 1*l.* 8*s.* There was, however, a balance of 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* on the ball in Mr. Blacklock's hands. The reports were adopted.

Letters were read from the Secretary of the Junior Association of Pharmacy, suggesting that the subject of examination for the prizes annually presented for competition among the members of the Junior Association should this year be "Pharmacy—a general examination on the British Pharmacopoeia"; that the examination should be open to all members of the Junior Association; and that qualified members should be handicapped. It was decided that the suggestions of the Junior Association should be accepted. It was strongly urged by Mr. W. W. Savage and other members that the area ought to be extended to the whole county of Sussex, and that all assistants and apprentices who liked to become members of the Junior Association should be invited to compete. It was left, however, to the Junior Association to decide for themselves as to enlarging of the scope of their Association. The following officers were next elected:—Vice-President, Mr. H. Barton; Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Gwatkin; Secretary, Mr. Marshall Leigh; Committee, Councillor Costerton, Messrs. Histed, Shepherd, W. W. Savage, Williamson, and the President of the Junior Association (Mr. Yates).

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Masonic Hall, Nottingham, on May 31—Mr. Councillor Fitzhugh, President, occupying the chair.

The annual report showed that the principal work of the Association had been of an educational character. During the year classes in botany and dispensing had been held and well attended at the University College, and six associates had passed the Minor examination. It was also reported that the arrangements for the approaching visit of the Pharmaceutical Conference were well advanced, and several excursions to places of local interest had already been arranged. The Treasurer's report, after payment of all claims, showed a balance in hand of 7*l.* The reports were adopted.

A discussion followed as to the operation of the Medicine-stamp Act, and the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Councillor Fitzhugh, J.P.; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Parker; Treasurer, Mr. J. Wilford; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Gill; Committee, Messrs. F. R. Sergeant, J. E. Dennis, A. E. Beilby, C. A. Bolton, A. Middleton, R. H. Beverley, A. Eberlin, and J. Rayson.

Mr. Bolton moved: "That the members of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, at their annual meeting, request their executive to draw the attention of the members of Parliament for the town of Nottingham to the unsatisfactory state of the law with respect to the Patent-medicine Act as at the present time being carried out."

Mr. Wilford seconded the motion, and it was well supported, and carried unanimously. Votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

Store Prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association announce the following among alterations in price for June:—Chamomile-flowers, from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb; Eno's fruit salt, from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.*; Himrod's asthma-cure, from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*; Ivory cream, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per box; Montserrat lime-juice, from 11*d.* to 10½*d.* per bottle; limetta cordial, from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.*; Dr. Garrod's compound sulphur lozenges, from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* per oz.; dried orange-peel, from 2*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; Geraudel's pastilles, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* per bottle.

Poisoned by Fly-papers.

A woman named Elizabeth Morrison, aged 33, who had suffered severely from abscesses for about three years, and who was in poor circumstances owing to her husband being out of work, sent her little son for threepennyworth of fly-papers on Thursday of last week. These she steeped in a hot-water bottle in the bedroom and drank the decoction the same night. She died before morning. The Coroner's jury found that she committed suicide while in a desponding state of mind.

A Chemist's Assistant Poisons Himself.

On June 1, at St. George's Hospital, an inquest was held on the body of Charles Willis, 22, a chemist's assistant, late of Huddersfield, who died at 142 Victoria Street, Westminster, on April 27. Dr. Thomas Stevenson, public analyst, stated that he had made an examination of the viscera and parts of the stomach, and had found traces of morphia. Death was due to morphia-poisoning. Mrs. Amy Willis said that deceased was her son. He left home on April 13 for London, where he was to act as assistant to Mr. Pettinger, chemist. Three days afterwards she received a letter from the deceased stating that he had received notice to leave in a month's time. He had been in the habit of taking narcotics, as he suffered from neuralgic pains in the head. Mr. H. Pettinger, chemist and druggist, of 30 Rosalind Hill, Hampstead, stated that the young man was dismissed in consequence of his inexperience and incompetency. Witness paid him 3*l.* when he left. Charles Johnson, a student at the College of Pharmacy, said that deceased had been a student at the College, and witness thought he was competent. He was in the habit of taking morphia to obtain sleep. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of morphia by misadventure.

A Chemist's Debts.

In the Westminster County Court, on June 6, the Mutual Loan Fund Association applied, on a judgment summons, for the committal of Adolph Phillips, who, they said, was a chemist at White's Row, Spitalfields, where he did a very good business, and also had a hairdressing business on the same premises. Committal orders had been made against him over and over again, and the result had always been that the money was paid without further trouble. The debtor did not appear, and in his absence Judge Lumley Smith made an order for his committal to Holloway for twelve days, but suspended the operation of the warrant for one month.

Advertisements of Medicines in Fields.

In the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, Mr. Boulnois asked the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he could take any steps to prevent the face of the country being disfigured by the advertisements of vendors of quack medicines and unguents. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardner replied that, speaking from an æsthetic standpoint, he shared the views of the hon. member with regard to the inartistic results of the practice in question, but he had no power to interfere in the matter. He could not say that he was surprised that the owners and occupiers of agricultural land should, under existing circumstances, be unable to resist the temptations held out to them by the advertisement contractor. (Laughter.)

Mr. Boulnois inquired whether, if farmers took to cultivating crops of this kind of advertisements, the Government would consider the propriety of introducing a controlling and regulating Bill, in order that the amenities of rural districts might be preserved.

Mr. Gardner said it was no part of the duty of the Board of Agriculture to restrain the advertising of quack medicines.

The Disinfecting-fluid Poisoning-case.

The adjourned inquest at Lancaster respecting the death of Charles Wright, the circumstances of which were detailed last week, was resumed on Monday. Mr. Coroner Holden had decided to adjourn the inquiry to give the makers of the fluid an opportunity of being present. The deceased had been suffering from typhoid fever, and it appeared that he had drunk a large quantity (about 4 oz., it was alleged) of the new disinfectant, called "Izal," which had been lately introduced by Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), of Thorncliffe, Sheffield, and which was described on the label as non-poisonous. This firm had supplied the preparation as a disinfectant to the sanitary authorities of Lancaster. Mr. Arthur Marshall Chambers, a member of the firm, Mr. J. H. Worrall, chemist to the company, and Mr. Clegg, solicitor, now attended. Dr. Hamilton was examined by Mr. Clegg respecting his previous evidence, and said that the odour of deceased's breath was of the same nature as that of the bottle of fluid. He did not think that the wounds on the throat hastened the patient's death, except through slight loss of blood. The symptoms were not all similar to death by carbolic-poisoning, but some of them were. Dr. Parker gave similar evidence. Mr. Clegg, on behalf of the company, expressed satisfaction at the fair treatment they had received from the Coroner, and said he would call evidence to show that there was no carbolic in the compound and it was absolutely non-poisonous. Some witnesses had taken it beneficially. Evidence was then given on behalf of the Thorncliffe company by Mr. Worrall to the effect that the fluid was non-poisonous, and had been taken in quantities equal to 10 drops. Mr. Carter Bell, Salford and Cheshire county analyst, agreed that it was a non-poisonous compound. In reply to the Coroner, both witnesses said they would not care to take 4 oz., the quantity supposed to be taken by the deceased. Mr. Clegg then called Mr. Chambers, who produced the report of Dr. Klein, M.D., F.R.S., who had tested the compound on rabbits. Two rabbits each received into subcutaneous tissue of groin 0.25 c.c. of disinfecting-mixture of the strength of 1 in 100. The animals remained perfectly well. No tumour appeared at the seat of inoculation. The animals remained lively and fed well. A similar dose was administered by the mouth to two other rabbits, with similar result. From these experiments, Dr. Klein concluded, it appears that the disinfectant has no detrimental effect on any kind of animals, either when introduced by injection directly into tissue, or when administered by the stomach. Dr. Campbell Brown, county analyst, reported that the compound contained 9 per cent. of phenol. The inquest was again adjourned on account of the difference between the analysts as to the nature of the compound.

Annoying a Chemist.

Louisa Stanley Poole, 36, a tall, well-dressed woman, giving her address at Hawley Road, Kentish Town, was charged before Mr. Lane, Q.C., at North London Police Court on Monday with being drunk and creating a disturbance at Junction Road, Holloway; and, further, with annoying John Arnold, a chemist, of Junction Road. The prosecutor said the prisoner had an idea that he was harbouring her husband, which was not the case, the man having been compelled to leave his situation and go away because of her violence. The prisoner, however, would not believe that her husband had gone; and on Saturday she came to the place and caused a serious disturbance, knocking at the door and considerably upsetting his (witness's) wife. The prisoner had a week previously broken two windows in his house. The prisoner now denied being drunk, and said she got excited because she did not believe her husband had gone away. Mr. Lane bound her over to keep the peace.

Islington Chemists and the Cholera.

The following circular letter was issued some time since by the Vestry of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, to the chemists of the district:—

Dear Sir,—1. The Public Health Committee is desirous, in view of the possible invasion of cholera, of taking every precaution, and is, therefore,

prepared to receive applications from chemists and druggists in the parish for the supply of medicines, &c., should the necessity for such supply arise.

2. The scale of fees proposed to be paid by the Vestry is as follows:—

6d. for a 6-oz. mixture, 1d. per oz. for each oz. over.

6d. per dozen for pills.

3. If you are prepared to dispense the medicines required in your neighbourhood, please to inform the Medical Officer of Health, at the Vestry Hall, at your earliest convenience, but not later than Wednesday, May 3, at 12 noon.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WM. F. DEWEY,

Vestry Clerk.

There were differences of opinion amongst the chemists of Islington on this document, because, whilst some simply ignored the invitation, others thought it worth while considering, and accordingly "sent in" and were accepted. Those who ignored the document—who, in fact, tore it up and said no more about it—were somewhat indignant at the approach of the Vestry in this manner; whilst those of a cautious turn of mind philosophised that they would not lose anything by this, and that it might possibly lead to better things. "The cheap wholesale man was the party to go to," said one busy chemist; "not us who have neither the time nor the inclination for it." "And besides that," said a second chemist, "it would be creating an unwholesome precedent, and soon we should be supplying the whole of the parish at store prices." A third hero of the pestle and mortar informed our representative that the circular immediately brought to his mind's eye the words at the Vestry Hall door—viz., "Down the steps for the disinfectants"; and he imagined a crowd of the unwashed about his doors clamouring to be served next with a 6-oz. mixture and a dozen pills, and "Please send the account in to the Vestry." "Better," argued a fourth, "open dispensaries in the various districts, and, in connection with the medical officers engaged in conjunction with the contracting chemist, supply their pints of physic and pounds of pills gratis." Notwithstanding all these remarks the Vestry got more than they wanted—i.e., they got more than sufficient applications, with the result that in each of the eight districts of Islington there is now an appointed chemist to make up the sixpenny prescriptions of an also specially-appointed medical officer.

The Half-holiday.

The chemists, druggists, and drysalterers of Smethwick close their establishments on Wednesday from 2 to 6.

Cricket.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association (cricket section) had a match with the Zingari on June 1 on the Langley Grounds, Small Heath, Birmingham. Time did not allow of the match being played out, but so far as it went the chemists seemed to be holding their own. Their innings had realised 85, and their opponents had 42 to their credit for the loss of five wickets.

John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), C.C. played Wyleys (Limited), Coventry, C.C. at Leicester on Saturday afternoon last. The home team won by 21 runs, Richardson's scoring 67, and Wyley's 46. After the match the two teams had tea together.

On Monday last the staffs of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and of the *Ironmonger* competed in a cricket match at Broxbourne. When the contest was over, the chemists were found in the position which they are accustomed to occupy—namely, at the top, their record being 76, against 56 score 1 by their rivals.

Claim for Auditing a Dispensary Business.

In the Westminster County Court, on June 2, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith had before him the case of Smith v. Menzies, in which the plaintiff, an accountant, carrying on business in the City, sued the defendant to recover a balance of account, amounting to 2l. 17s. 6d., for professional services rendered to the defendant, a dispensing practitioner. The plaintiff's case was that he received a letter from the defendant, in which he stated that he wanted his books audited and made up. He also said that he thought the work would only occupy an hour or two, and he was willing to pay 10s. 6d. for it. The plaintiff called at the defendant's place of business, and found that there was a great deal more work in the books than had been stated by the defendant,

and it was agreed that he should take them away and do the work. When the matter was completed, it having occupied four days, an account was delivered to the defendant to the amount of 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The defendant paid 1*l.* 1*s.* on account, but declined to pay the balance, although he did not complain that the charges were too high. For the defence, it was alleged that the agreed sum to be paid was 10*s.* 6*d.*, but as there was a little more work than was at first expected, he (defendant) paid the plaintiff 1*l.* 1*s.* His Honour, in giving judgment, said the fact that the defendant had already paid 1*l.* 1*s.*, although his own case was that he was only to pay 10*s.* 6*d.*, was strong evidence in favour of the plaintiff's case. His opinion was that the agreement was to pay a reasonable sum, and as this appeared to be a reasonable charge, judgment would be for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

The Price of Drugs.

The Lewisham Union Board of Guardians have resolved to allow their medical officers in future at the rate of 3*s.* per oz. for quinine, and 10*s.* per gallon for cod-liver oil—Howards' quinine and fine cod-liver oil to be used. Until recently the amount allowed was 5*s.* per oz. for quinine and 20*s.* per gallon for cod-liver oil. For drugs used in the infirmary the Board are paying about 1*s.* per oz. for quinine and 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon for cod-liver oil.

A Sale of Laudanum.

On Saturday last an inquest was held at Liverpool touching the death of James P. Rimmer, a seaman, aged 42. Deceased had been drinking heavily and had suffered from delirium tremens, and threatened to kill his wife if she did not get him something to make him sleep. The wife deposed that she went to the shop of Mr. Jones, chemist and druggist, Picton Road, Wavertree, and procured a pennyworth of laudanum. He supplied her with the laudanum in a small bottle and charged her 3*d.* He told her to give her husband no more than 30 drops in his beer, and if it did not make him sleep, to give him another little drop. Witness gave deceased half the contents of the bottle. This had no effect, and she gave him another dose on his repeating his threat to kill her, and again another dose later. She was awakened early the next morning by her husband's heavy snoring, and afterwards she was struck with the fact that the snoring had stopped. She went at once for Dr. Harvey, who pronounced life extinct. She was sure the chemist told her to give the deceased 30 drops, but she gave him 35 drops, as he was a big, strong, healthy man.

Donald Cameron, assistant to Mr. Jones, said that the previous witness came to the shop and asked for something to lull her husband to sleep. He advised her to consult a doctor, whereupon she asked him for the love of Heaven to give her one pennyworth of laudanum. He (witness) gave her the drug, and charged her 3*d.*—2*d.* for the bottle and 1*d.* for the laudanum. He instructed her to give her husband 20 drops, not 30, and said nothing about giving a second dose. He did not use the words "Don't give him more than 30 drops in the beer." Asked by the Coroner how he came to fix the number of drops at 20, witness said the general doses were from 15 to 40 drops, and he concluded that 20 drops would be a safe dose for such a man.

Dr. Harvey said he had come to the conclusion that death was due to opium-poisoning, and a verdict in accordance was returned.

Prescribing Chemists.

On Friday afternoon of last week an inquest was opened at Shoreditch by Dr. Macdonald on Ethel Elizabeth Horton, aged 3, of 66 Great Cambridge Street, daughter of a police-constable. Frederick George Ling, chemist and druggist, 281 Hackney Road, deposed that he had treated the deceased first with calomel and scammony, and afterwards with an astringent medicine. Subsequently the child died in convulsions, during which Dr. O'Regan was called to see her. The Coroner adjourned the inquest for a *post-mortem* examination of the body and an analysis of the contents of the viscera.

Mr. Jonah Davies, Deputy-Coroner of West Carmarthen-shire, held an inquest on Monday, at Whitland, concerning the death of Anna Jones, 39, wife of a labourer.

Deceased's husband said that on Saturday morning his wife asked him to go to Mr. Jabez Jenkins, a chemist at Llyssyfran, for some medicine. Witness went to Haverfordwest to meet Jenkins, who, after questioning witness as to his wife's condition, said he would cure her very soon, and gave witness a prescription. He took it to Mr. Owen, chemist, Whitland, who prepared a mixture. When witness got home he gave his wife nearly a tablespoonful of the medicine mixed with a wineglassful of water. Mr. Jabez Jenkins had never seen witness's wife.

Mr. P. N. Owen, chemist, Whitland, proved dispensing the prescription.

Mr. J. T. Creswick Williams, surgeon, &c., Whitland, said, in conjunction with Dr. E. R. Williams, Carmarthen, he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found that death was due to failure of the heart's action. He did not think the medicine would have accelerated or occasioned the death of the deceased.

Other evidence having been given, the Deputy-Coroner, in summing-up, said he had thought it right to clear up this matter, and in the interest of all parties it was absolutely necessary that a *post-mortem* examination should be held. It seemed a risky thing, an unwise thing, and an injudicious proceeding to make or prescribe a mixture without seeing the patient, for it might lead to very serious consequences. What might appear in ordinary cases to be the most innocent mixture in the world might prove very injurious and fatal in other cases. But in this case nothing of the kind had arisen.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings

An inquest was held on Thursday of last week, at Walsall, on the bodies of Mrs. Alice Bishop, the wife of a school-master, and her infant daughter, who died on the previous Tuesday from the effects of carbolic acid administered by the mother. The deceased woman had suffered from melancholia since her last confinement, and on the day named she sent the servant for a bottle of Calvert's carbolic acid, and then gave her a holiday. The husband was summoned from school on Tuesday afternoon, and he brought Dr. Phillips to the house with him. The mother and baby were then in a comatose condition, and died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the deceased woman administered the poison whilst in an unsound state of mind.

A married woman named Lennon, 45, residing in Liverpool, died on Sunday last from the effects of carbolic acid, which she drank when she woke, in the belief it was spirits. She was not of temperate habits.

Thomas Dickinson, paper-hanger, aged 29 years, lodging at 92 Howe Street, Liverpool, drank a quantity of carbolic acid on Saturday night at the door of a public-house, and soon after he was found lying in an unconscious condition in that street. He was removed to the Stanley Hospital, where he expired in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased had been drinking heavily for a month past.

Elizabeth M'Kenzie, a young woman 23 years of age, drank a quantity of carbolic acid from a bottle in Archel Road, West Kensington, on Saturday last. At the inquest, Richard Haslam, a groom, said he knew deceased and used to visit her. She was of very jealous temperament. He spoke to her on Thursday of last week about coming to his house and creating a disturbance. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

On Wednesday morning a young gentleman, named Edwin Pattinson, whose business had not gone on prosperously since the death of his father in February last, drank some carbolic acid in Newsham Park, Liverpool, and died shortly after.

Fires.

Considerable damage has been done by fire at the premises of Mr. John Milne, manufacturer of antiseptic bandages, Lewisham. The loss is covered by insurance.

A fire has occurred at the chemist's shop of Mr. C. B. Shuker, Launceston, caused by a window-blind coming into contact with a gas-jet. Only slight damage was done.

Mr. Walker's chemist's shop at Burnley was struck by lightning on Wednesday, and the whole of the stock was destroyed by the fire which resulted.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society.

With the view of promoting the interest of the members in the Society during the summer months, and of encouraging the study of field botany, the Council have decided to offer a prize for the best prepared and most representative herbarium of fifty species gathered within fifteen miles of Liverpool between the present date and April 1, 1894. The conditions of the competition may be obtained from Mr. George Brinson, University College, Liverpool.

Not of the Nature, Substance, or Quality Demanded.

On Monday evening, John Willis, a doorman, while under the influence of drink, walked into Mr. Turver's pharmacy, Market Street, Blackpool, with a demand for rat-poison. Having his suspicions aroused, Mr. Turver's assistant thought it better to substitute a small quantity of sal volatile and water for the rat-poison. Armed with this bottle labelled "Poison," Willis sought the comfort of the vaults of the Castle Inn, Market Street, and immediately took what he thought would prove a fatal draught. The liquid gulped down, he settled himself full length on the floor, with the expectation of soon drawing his last breath. But Mr. Turver and a policeman had arrived on the scene in the meantime, and the latter, thinking that Willis was really poisoned, prepared an emetic of hot water and mustard. Mr. Turver assured himself that the man was all right, but did not object when Police-constable Tinker administered the emetic, and soon brought Willis to his feet. Marched off to the police-station, the man became disorderly, his arrival at the cell giving rise to an outburst of passion. Then, when left to the seclusion of his cell, Willis tried to hang himself, fastening his shirt to the bars of the window, and then suspending himself by the neck. This trick, however, also proved futile, as the shirt became torn, and Inspector Sharrock then put in an appearance. When taken before the Magistrates on Tuesday, Willis was most abject, asking for a chance to retrieve himself. This request was granted, a nominal fine of 2s. 6d. and costs being inflicted.

Death from an Overdose of Morphia and Chloral.

An inquest was held at Folkestone on Wednesday evening, concerning the death of a retired naval staff-surgeon, named Halpin. It appeared that he suffered from sleeplessness, and lately had been taking doses of chloral. On Monday night he appears to have taken a quantity of chloral hydrate and hydrochlorate of morphia. The following morning he was found in an unconscious condition, and he subsequently died.

Mr. John Knight, chemist, Rendezvous Street, said the deceased had been a casual customer at his shop. On Monday the deceased called and wrote a prescription for chloral hydrate in water, 20 grains to the dose, which witness dispensed. He also bought 20 grains of hydrochlorate of morphia, which was done up in paper marked "Poison." He said he wanted the morphia for hypodermic injection, and he added that the things were not for himself but for patients.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure through an overdose of morphia and chloral.

Scotch News.**A Stornoway Action.**

James Robert Hodge, C.A., Glasgow, trustee on the sequestered estate of James George MacPherson, lately chemist in Stornoway, sued Murdoch John Robert MacPherson, merchant chemist in Stornoway, and Eneas M. MacKenzie, salvage contractor there, to have defenders ordained to cede to pursuer possession of certain subjects in Stornoway, comprising a shop, store, and printing-office, leased to them by the bankrupt for ten years, from Martinmas, 1890, pursuer averring that when the lease was granted the granter was insolvent, which was well known to the defender MacPherson; and that the premises were worth

45*l.* per annum, and under the lease the rent payable was only 20*l.* Defenders maintained that the said James George MacPherson was not insolvent when the lease was granted, that he had met all current obligations, that the lease was granted in good faith, and that the rent was a fair rent. The record in the case was recently closed, and it was intimated that the case had been settled extrajudicially. A joint-minute was lodged, in respect of which the Lord Ordinary assolized the defender. The terms of settlement are that the defenders have purchased the property in dispute, and so rendered the action unnecessary.

Explosion of Guncotton.

A rather alarming explosion of guncotton took place last Saturday morning at the shop of Messrs. Doig & Son, chemists, High Street, Dundee. Mr. Charles Duncan, one of the assistants, was engaged behind the counter making collodion, when some pyroxylin contained in a bottle which he was handling, suddenly exploded with a loud report. Duncan sustained severe injuries to his face and hands, and was rendered unconscious for a time. Another assistant, Mr. Andrew Halliburton, also sustained slight injuries. The wounds were immediately attended to by two medical men who happened to be at hand. The damage done to the shop was comparatively slight and confined to two or three panels in the showcases and window-casing. The cause of the explosion is attributed to some impurity in the guncotton.

The Aberdeen Aerated-water Analysis.

A special meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council was held, on June 2, to receive a deputation from the manufacturers who had complained to the committee of the city analyst's analysis. Mr. W. M. Sellar, solicitor, accompanied the deputation. Mr. Sellar made a statement to the meeting to the effect that results different from those arrived at by Mr. Jamieson had been given by other analysts. Mr. Jamieson, although cited to appear, was not present, but several letters that had passed between him and the Town Clerk since last meeting of the committee were submitted. Several members of the committee expressed disappointment that Mr. Jamieson was not present. The resolution arrived at by the committee was that Mr. Sellar should furnish a written statement of the facts he had put before the meeting.

The Ownership of a Deposit-receipt.

Wm. Dickson, druggist, 378 Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, has raised an action in the Court of Session against the Royal Bank of Scotland and others, in which he seeks to have it declared that a sum of 1,000*l.*, deposited with the Royal Bank at Lesmahagow by his uncle Wm. Dickson, Brocketsbrae, in plaintiff's name, is the sole and absolute property of the plaintiff. Plaintiff says that the deposit-receipt was given to him by his uncle (who died on July 2, 1892) about May 19, 1892, but he requested his uncle to keep it, as it would be safer in his possession than in his own lodgings in Glasgow. The question that has arisen is whether the plaintiff is entitled to the whole of the 1,000*l.*, or whether a share of it should not, under the will, go to Robert Jas. Dickson, his half-brother. Defendants deny that plaintiff got the deposit-receipt as a gift, and they say that in the circumstances it is inexpedient that he should continue to act as sole executor on his uncle's estate.

Athleticism.

The second annual sports of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club were held at Powderhall on May 31. There were about 1,000 spectators present. The following were the results:—Putting the Ball: 1, D. Ritchie. High Jump: W. D. Jameson and T. Welsh (equal). Quarter-mile (apprentices): 1, G. Somerville (scratch); 2, J. B. Clark (10 yards). 220 Yards Handicap (confined to trade): 1, S. J. Cooney (3 yards); 2, G. Somerville (6 yards). One Mile Bicycle Handicap: 1, D. Leitch (60 yards); 2, J. Robertson (scratch). Two Mile Bicycle Handicap: 1, J. Robertson (scratch); 2, W. B. Cowie (scratch). Half-mile Handicap (confined): 1, R. K. Kinnimont (scratch); 2, J. Blake (35 yards). There were also a few open races which brought out a large number of entries.

The swimming section decided three competitions in the

Corporation Baths. They resulted as follows:—Three Lengths, Handicap: 1, J. B. Clark (4 sec.); 2, J. Laughton (scratch). Ten Minutes Race (Scratch): 1, J. B. Clark; 2, J. D. Horsburgh. Learners' Race: 1, J. Kerr.

In the golf section the monthly medal was competed for on Saturday, May 27, and was won by Mr. J. D. Horsburgh with a net score of 77. The final for the T. & H. Smith Challenge Trophy resulted in Messrs. Wilson and Forret beating Messrs. Sutherland and Welsh by 4 up and 3 to play.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG-SHOP.—On Saturday evening last, towards 7 o'clock, an explosion took place in a drug-shop kept by Madame Cazand, route d'Avignon, Nîmes. A can containing nitric acid took fire and exploded, without any apparent reason. The proprietress and several customers were in the shop at the time. Five persons were wounded, two women being seriously injured.

A PHARMACIST OF SOME NOTE.—M. J. B. Barral has just passed over to the majority. He was born in 1818, and after studying at Montpellier, was engaged in pharmacy there, and afterwards at Dijon and Lyons. Coming later to Paris, he acquired a business in the Faubourg St. Denis, which he owned until 1879. M. Barral was chemist to the Northern and Western Railways of France, and when these lines were laid down, he had to analyse the water for the engines. After disposing of his business, the deceased devoted himself to the sale of specialties and especially to the export-trade. He had a large connection in Portugal, and used to send there considerable quantities of scientific instruments, in addition to the articles in which he was more directly interested. M. Barral continued to attend to business until within five days of his death.

THEFT OF MEDICAMENTS.—The case referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 27, in which a sergeant of the Ambulance Corps and four pharmacists were put on their trial on a charge connected with thefts of medicaments from the Military Hospital, has just been decided at Dijon. Public opinion ran very high on the subject in that town during the past month, owing to the pharmacists having pleaded that they purchased the medicaments from the sergeant at a low price because the goods were mostly deteriorated. It was not denied that these drugs were used in the ordinary way of business. The trial occupied two days, and was very animated. In the end, the jury acquitted two of the pharmacists, and condemned one to a year's imprisonment, but allowed him to profit by the First Offenders' Act. The sergeant was sentenced to two years' incarceration, and the fourth pharmacist did not appear in court on account of illness.

THE ASSASSINATION OF A PHARMACIST.—A man was arrested at Lyons last Friday on suspicion of being the assassin of M. Francis Angles, pharmacist, Rue de Rome, Marseilles, on May 24 last. The Marseilles police had sent a description of the presumed assassin to Lyons, and the head constable there learned that an individual answering to the same had applied for relief at several casual wards. The man was traced by detectives and arrested. He gave his name as Emile Chardon, and describes himself as a traveller in the drug trade. He is 57 years of age, and acknowledges to have just come from Marseilles, where he had known Angles for seven or eight years; but he professes not to have seen the latter during his last stay in that town. Chardon has been transferred to Marseilles, where he was interrogated at great length on Monday last; but he continues to deny any participation in the crime, and furnishes explanations with great assurance. A curious part of the case is that a man has come forward at Marseilles and claims to be the party to whom the woman Garnier gave chase on the afternoon of the crime. He has explained, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that an extraordinary adventure occurred to him on the day in question; but the nature of it remains a secret. When Madame Garnier chased him, he got away

to avoid a scandal. For her pains the woman has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

THE ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.—Through the intermediary of M. Schutzenberger, M. Brüllé gave a description of a new process discovered by him for detecting the adulteration of butter, at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences last week. The fatty matter of bad quality which is added to butter is sometimes of animal and sometimes of vegetable origin. M. Brüllé shows with certitude the presence of substances of the latter category by employing a solution of nitrate of silver in alcohol. This agent causes a characteristic change of colour in the mixture of butter and vegetable oil. The process of analysis for butter adulterated with margarine gives equally good results. It is based upon the more or less degree of hardness of the butter when heated to 130° C. with nitric acid and allowed to cool to 21° C., according as it is pure or mixed with margarine. A kind of tube, with a plate of metal on the top, is plunged, tube downwards, in a vessel containing the butter to be analysed. A weight is placed on the plate, in order that the tube may sink suddenly in the cooled mass, and this gives exactly in grammes the amount of resistance and the degree of hardness of the butter. This weight is about 250 grammes for pure butter and goes up to 500 grammes for pure margarine. Between these two extreme figures there is room for a quantity of intermediaries corresponding to the proportions in which the butter and margarine are mixed.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Brothers & Reeve, Ashford, Kent, chemists.
Cooper, H. & J., Salford, mineral-water manufacturers.
Gostling & Co., Diss, Norfolk, chemists.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

George, Frederic, Chipping Norton, doctor of medicine and surgeon.
Griffin & Son, John, Mining Lane, E.C., colonial brokers.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Goodliff, Harry, Springfield, mineral-water manufacturer.
Merrott, Fanny, Southsea, oil and colour merchant and chemist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Darke, S. T., St. Paul Street, New North Road, N., glass-bottle manufacturer—discharge suspended for two years ending May 4, 1895.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Ward, Henry Lea, Lower Street, Middlewich, and Kinderton Street Kinderton-by-Middlewich, chemist and druggist. Trustee, William N Bates, Hightown, Middlewich, auctioneer and estate agent. Dated June 1; filed June 6. Unsecured liabilities, 110*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 25*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool	12	5	7
Baiss, Bros., & Co., London	16	19	0
Cooke, Frank Bettley, Middlewich	12	16	5
France, Col. C. H., Hayhurst, Middlewich	12	11	0
Harris, J., Hanley	15	0	0

Wright, John Henry, 5 West Street, Leeds, herbalist. Trustee, William Hayes, Yorkshire Post Chambers, Albion Street, Leeds, accountant Dated May 27; filed June 1. Unsecured liabilities, 72*l.* Estimated net assets, 41*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Parker, Misses, Leeds	42	0	0

(And eleven under 10*l.*)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE new Council began public business on Wednesday forenoon, somewhat after 11 o'clock. There were present Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Carteighe, Cross, Greenish, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Leigh, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, Southall, and Young. The three absentees were Messrs. Abraham, Storrar, and Schacht. Mr. Carteighe occupied the chair and Mr. Cross the vice-chair during the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

During this time papers were being passed round bearing the names of the councillors, in order that the important business of

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

might be proceeded with. First, of course, the presidential chair had to be filled, and when the voting-papers were drawn from the reporter's hat—regularly borrowed for this annual ceremony—it was found that fourteen Councillors had put the cross against Mr. Carteighe's name, one had given Mr. Bottle a vote, and the gentleman who year after year remains faithful to Mr. Hampson again plumped for his old love. Two papers were blank.

Mr. CARTEIGHE announced himself selected, and expressed his appreciation of the compliment his colleagues had again paid him. He supposed there was some occult reason, which would come out later, why he was elected for another year, and therefore he felt he must allow his royalty to get the better, perhaps, of his judgment, and accept the honour.

When called upon to select a Vice-President, the councillors, with one exception—who voted for Mr. Atkins—nominated Mr. Cross. Very appropriately the musical chiming of the clock broke in joyously while the Secretary was steadily opening the papers and repeating the name of the favourite, and Mr. Cross had nothing to do but thank his fellow-members and promise to continue to do his best.

Mr. Hampson was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and gracefully accepted the office for another year with a few words of thanks for the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved: That the Standing Orders for the Council be adopted for the ensuing year.

Mr. Richard Bremridge, amid some dignified applause, was reappointed Secretary and Registrar.

Dr. B. H. Paul was re-elected Editor, and Mr. J. T. Humphrey, Sub-Editor of the *Journal*. Mr. E. M. Holmes continues to look after the Society's museum for another year, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill resumes Assistant Secretarial duties in Edinburgh.

Resolved: That Messrs. Tanner and Holmes be appointed to conduct the Council Prizes Competition in July, and Messrs. Ransom, Paul, and Pinches the examination for the Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarship in the same month.

OTHER ROUTINE ELECTIONS

had yet to be got out of the way before the reports of committees could be heard. One successful Major candidate and three gentlemen who had been in business prior to August 1, 1868, having paid the subscription, were elected members of the Society, and nineteen associates in business, nine associates, and thirty-nine students were added to the roll.

Some two dozen gentlemen were restored to their former status in the Society, having paid the nominal fine—an incident which led Mr. Richardson to comment on the number who had been induced to return to the fold by the reduced fine.

Three names were also restored to the register of chemists and druggists.

Finally came the arrangement of the committees, the details of which were got through *in camera*. The General Purposes Committee consists of the entire Council; the Finance Committee of President, Vice-President (who are *ex-officio* members of all committees), Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Grose, Harrison, Hill, Leigh, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, and Schacht; the Benevolent Fund of (besides the *ex-officio* members) Messrs. Atkins, Bottle, Greenish, Hampson, John-

ston, Richardson, Southall, Storrar, and Young. The affairs of the library, laboratory, school, and house will be considered by Messrs. Atkins, Bottle, Greenish, Hampson, Hills, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, and Schacht; while law and Parliamentary matters will claim the attention of Messrs. Abraham, Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Grose, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, Storrar, and Young.

The Research Committee continues to be made up of the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Greenish and Schacht, together with Mr. Ekin, and Professors M. Foster, Frankland, and Lauder Brunton, honorary members.

Resolved: That the staff of the Society's school, the Editor and Curator, be entrusted with the arrangements for the evening meetings in London.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance.

The accounts for May showed a balance on the General Fund account of 4,183*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, on the Benevolent Fund account of 980*l.* 3*s.*, on the Benevolent Fund Donation account of 31*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and on the Orphan Fund account of 45*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

The General Fund account began the month with a balance of 3,515*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; receipts had made this up to 5,449*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, which, less the payments, 1,266*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, left the balance above mentioned.

On the Benevolent Fund account a balance at the beginning of May of 874*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* had been swollen by receipts to 1,148*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and the expenditure reached 168*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Receipts by the Benevolent Fund Donation account were 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and there was a loan of 1,000*l.* at 3½ per cent. from the Orphan Fund account. The payments amounted to 984*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

The Orphan Fund account began May with a balance of 59*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and had realised 986*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* by the sale of 1,000*l.* stock. From this 1,045*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* there was the 1,000*l.* loan to the Donation account to be subtracted, leaving the balance mentioned of 45*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

The estimated expenses for June were 371*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, including 66*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* for printing the herbarium catalogue.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report and recommendation, added that a fair amount of subscriptions had been received on the Benevolent Fund account, though they could do with more: relief had been given with such a liberal hand that the sum at the bank had been very seriously attacked. The Donation account had been augmented by

THE GIFT OF A 100*l.* BOND.

yielding 4 per cent., in the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway, from Mr. S. M. Burroughs. The bond had been purchased by the donor for something less than 100*l.*, and he had been good enough to make up the value of the gift to that amount. Though as trustees of the fund they might not purchase such a bond, they were at liberty to receive gifts of that nature. It was resolved amid applause to send Mr. Burroughs a letter expressing the thanks of the Council for his generous donation. Turning to the Orphan Fund, the President said that the loan of 1,000*l.* from that fund referred to was simply an arrangement by which the sum named had been transferred from one folio of the ledger to another. The fund remained practically *in statu quo ante*. There was nothing special to be said about the payments.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The adoption of this report and recommendations for grants of 15*l.*, 10*l.*, 6*l.*, 7*l.*, 10*l.*, and 5*l.*—in all 53*l.* (the details were read as usual under protection of the "Council" flag)—was moved by Mr. CROSS. He remarked that the list was again a heavy one, following that of last month, and appealed to the members of the Society throughout the country to take this into consideration; those who already contributed might add something to the contribution, and he would urge those who had not yet subscribed to send at least a trifle. An instance of the value of the fund had come under his notice only that morning—its value not only for the relief of distress by grants, but also as an organisation by which they were in touch with cases some of which could be relieved in other ways than by drawing on the fund. He heard of the daughter of an old fellow-tradesman in Man-

chester, who was in circumstances of extreme distress, and writing to the Local Secretary there, caused inquiries to be made. These showed that never was there a case more deserving of the attention of the Benevolent Fund Committee. But Mr. Cross was also able to enlist the sympathy of the Local Secretary on behalf of her brother, who was out of work, and the result of his interest was that work was found for the brother, which would relieve the Society from the necessity of helping the woman. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask those who had interest in the London Orphan Asylum to do what they could for the child Marguerite Therese Minett, 10 years of age.

A PITIFUL STORY.

This little girl was one of a family of seven—all under 13—left fatherless suddenly by an accident in a laboratory. This was the only chance the child would have of election, as if she failed this year she would be ineligible in the future owing to her age. He would therefore implore the members throughout the country to use their utmost influence to get the child into the asylum. It was not possible that there could be a more deserving case.

The PRESIDENT: As I understand it, you want members and associates throughout the country, who have or can influence votes, to do their utmost for this case where we cannot give help ourselves.

The report and recommendation of the committee having been formally received and adopted,

Mr. CROSS rose again in the cause of benevolence. This time the object of his pleading was a baby-brother—Joseph Anderson Minett—of the little girl mentioned above. He moved a resolution that the child should be elected to the London Orphan Asylum by payment from the Orphan Fund. He said that the occasion was an interesting one, since it was the first resolution of that kind which anyone had been privileged to move in that Council. He could not too strongly congratulate the members and the trade in general that such a fund had been raised; it seemed to him that in some respects the case before them was one of the fittest which could be selected as a recipient of the first benefit conferred by the Orphan Fund. The family to which the child belonged was perfectly destitute. The father had been a member of the Society up to the time of his death and fulfilled the conditions of the bequest, inasmuch as he had been a subscriber to the Benevolent Fund for at least three years. His sudden accidental death had placed his family in a position of the greatest distress without warning and quite unexpectedly. By the kindness of friends, and especially by the efforts of the Secretary—(hear, hear)—the members of the family, who might otherwise have held aloof, had been induced to provide for the education of the eldest child. Another society had undertaken the care of two, and a fourth was nominated for the Infant Orphan Asylum. There remained this little babe of only a few weeks old at the time of the father's death, and he hoped that by a unanimous vote they would be able to provide for that.

Mr. HAMPSON introduced a slight tincture of polemics into the conversation. He had asked the Vice-President to allow him to second the resolution, because that case was a typical instance of a method of selection which he hoped would in time obviate the miserable system of straining for votes which still persisted in such circumstances. He felt that something might be said from the monetary side of the matter, but he hoped that before long that Council would in the election of annuitants depart from the old method and take up the new—that of simple selection.

Mr. ATKINS, agreeing generally with what had been already said, characterised the case as a very touching one, which appealed especially to those who had interviewed the mother and child on the previous day. He wished to endorse what had fallen from previous speakers about the efforts of the Secretary in the case. He had done far more than could be expected from him merely as an official, and had shown a warm and even enthusiastic interest in these children. He could not absolutely agree with what his friend the Treasurer had said about the manner of distributing their own fund, but he did not wish to open any controversy on that point. He would be extremely glad if by a unanimous vote of the Council that child should, as it were, pass the bar, and land without difficulty in a safe harbour.

Mr. HARRISON thought that in voting for the resolution

they would ensure a double blessing—first on the child, and secondly upon the fund by the instrumentality of which they were able to benefit the case. It seemed to him that the case would be an object-lesson of a thoroughly typical nature. The members would be convinced that the fund was one they ought to do their best to support. By making that grant they would make known the object of the fund in the best possible way.

Mr. RICHARDSON added that many of the older members of the Council had had the idea that something ought to be done for the education of the poor orphans of chemists and druggists, and he did not believe Mr. Hills ever gave a higher tribute to pharmacy than when he began that fund. Mr. Richardson ranged himself with Mr. Atkins against the Treasurer's views. Could children be admitted to the institution mentioned at any time by the purchase system, or only at certain intervals?

The PRESIDENT: Yes; at any time.

Mr. HILLS wound up the speeches on this matter in the same strain, emphasising the satisfaction it was to him that they were able to do something to relieve the distress of the family in so prompt and agreeable a manner.

LIBRARY, MUSEUM, ETC.

The Librarian's and Curator's reports for the month of May showed the day and evening attendance in the departments, and chronicled donations, for which the usual letters of thanks were to be sent. The committee recommended the purchase of a dozen microscopical slides. The report also recorded the donation of an herbarium of 2,500 specimens of English plants from the Curator; 160 of the specimens were found in less than six counties, and over 50 in one county. Several plants represented in the herbarium were now extinct, or nearly so. The staff of the Society's school had attended, and reported on their various classes.

The PRESIDENT spoke highly of Mr. Holmes's donation, which he had been collecting the greater part of his life. The pleasure he probably had in giving it was equalled by theirs in receiving it. (Applause.) He was sure the Council would allow him to say that they were very much indebted to Mr. Holmes for a gift that enriched their own herbarium in a very unusual manner. In that it contained a number of very rare or nearly extinct plants, its value would increase in days to come.

The report and recommendation of this committee were received and adopted. It was further entrusted with the arrangements for the inaugural sessional address in October next.

NEW LOCAL SECRETARIES

were elected in the persons of Mr. Frank Dymock, for Deptford, and Mr. W. F. J. Shephard, for Chester, in the place of Mr. Baxter, who after fifteen years of service desired to retire to give place to a younger man. A cordial letter of thanks was to be sent to Mr. Baxter from the Council. Speaking of Mr. Shephard, whose name was received with applause, the PRESIDENT said many of them would know him well. It was only a few years since he was a student and an active worker in the Research Laboratory. He had had, in fact, a typical pharmaceutical training, and would be as loyal to the school he had studied in and to the Society as his father had been.

Mr. ATKINS added that the nomination was a source of pleasure to him, as the father was a personal friend of his.

THE SCOTCH EXECUTIVE.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from the Assistant-Secretary in Scotland, announcing the result of the election and giving the names of the new Executive, published by us last week.

GENERAL PURPOSES.

In answer to Mr. Proctor's letter inquiring about the sale of stamped proprietary medicines in Ireland, it was resolved to reply that the Council was unable to obtain any reliable information. The committee also recommended that a reply should be sent to the points raised by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' and Druggists' Association by the President.

The PRESIDENT, after briefly giving the history of the Newcastle query (see Report of Council Meeting for May, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 6), said that they had practically found it impossible to get any reliable informa-

tion. It did appear, however, that those stamped proprietary medicines sold most which were made in England, because they were more largely advertised. He supposed some of their Newcastle friends might think it would be best to abolish the stamp. In answer to this, he would say that he considered it would be a very great disadvantage to every registered person if any alteration whatever were made in the Medicine-stamp Act. With a perfect knowledge of the Act his advice was—Let it remain where it is. If they wished to alter it at all, it could be done only in one direction—by raising the cost of the licence. (Hear, hear.)

The three resolutions passed by the Glasgow Society were detailed in our May report. The PRESIDENT said they had the general sympathy of the Council. Their views on the first of these resolutions had been indicated in various Bills proposing just what was referred to, and the second had been practically acted on in the past, said Mr. Carteighe, with a peculiarly meaning smile, when he travelled through different towns of the country and discussed pharmaceutical affairs with leading members of the trade. With regard to open surgeries, the Council was conscious that both in Glasgow itself, and possibly in London, there were cases where the sale of poisons was carried on unlawfully, and they were always ready to take whatever action was necessary when instances of that sort were brought before them. But whilst they were ready to take action against the unqualified seller in surgeries, it had to be always remembered that the registered medical man was as privileged in the matter as the chemist and druggist. At the same time, there was no doubt from what they had learned in certain prosecutions in Glasgow that—at least, in that part of the kingdom—poisons were sold by children and young persons without any of the formalities of the Act.

Mr. MARTIN disclaimed any sympathy with the inquiry sent by Mr. Proctor; he had reason to suppose that it did not represent the feeling of the trade in Newcastle.

Mr. HARRISON seemed anxious to break a lance with the President about the Medicine-stamp Act, which he characterised as "a relic of a barbarous age." He inveighed severely against the condition of things under which a pure drug may be sold freely as a cure for anything, while a pharmacopœial preparation of well-known composition cannot be recommended for use against disease without a stamp. He argued that where no special claim was made for manufacture, the chemist ought to be allowed to say what he likes about its action and properties, if its composition were known.

Mr. HAMPSON protested against the raising of the question then, and

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Harrison forgot that the persons affected by the Act were not solely chemists and druggists. He was surprised that with his acuteness of mind he allowed his logic to overrule his judgment in that way. He did not think it was the duty of the Council to agitate for an alteration which in its ultimate results would be detrimental to the trade. (Hear, hear.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of acknowledgment from newly-elected honorary and corresponding members were read. Professor Tilden valued highly the renewal of his connection with the Society; Professor Armstrong dilated at length upon the critical nature of the times in respect to education, and spoke of the encouraging effect such an honour had; Sir Joseph Lister was brief but graceful; Dr. Stevenson hoped to take more interest than ever in pharmaceutical affairs; and Professors C. T. Cash and Plugge (Gröningen University, Holland) were not behindhand—the latter in excellent English, as the President said—in expressing their appreciation. The list was brought to an end by the letter of Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot, M.A.

So ended the public business.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the members and associates in business of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held in the Society's house, 35 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 1, Mr. J. L. Ewing presiding. There was a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to see that the Society continued to make progress in Scotland. In 1891, 308 voting-papers were issued; in 1892, 324; and this year the number was 351. Fifty-nine members were nominated for the Executive, of whom 27 agreed to stand. Two members of the Executive, also members of the Board of Examiners, had thought it desirable to retire—namely, Mr. Jack and Mr. Mahen. They also regretted the loss of their old and esteemed friend Mr. Daniel Fraser, who had served the Society both as a member of Council and of the Executive. He had had the privilege of seeing Mr. Fraser lately, and he was glad to say he found him greatly restored to health—(applause)—and in a cheerful condition, and he desired him to express to the Society his warm interest in its progress. During the last year Mr. Johnstone, Aberdeen, was elected to serve on the Council in place of Mr. Watt, and he had proved a very efficient and attentive member. The new style of examinations, the chief feature of which was the complete separation of the practical from the oral work, had proved highly satisfactory. With regard to the Minor and Preliminary examinations they might have noticed that some remarks were made in London as to the percentage of passes in Scotland compared with that in England. Mr. J. B. Stephenson had kindly supplied him with statistics of the Preliminary examinations in England and Scotland, and from these he found that during the last seven years the average failures in England were 51 per cent., and in Scotland 49.6. Up to 1891 the failures in England had been more than in Scotland, but during the last two years the relative positions of the two countries had been reversed. At the same time he must point out that that could not have any bearing on the Minor examination, as only a very few of these candidates could have as yet appeared at the Minor examination. The plans for the new building had received the approval of the Executive, and were now under consideration in London. With regard to the question of the local secretaries, the Executive had given this subject most careful consideration, and they had formulated a scheme which, if carried, would, he was confident, add greatly to the strength of the Society in Scotland. The Pharmaceutical Society had followed up the important decision in the chlorodyne case, and he asked those associated with the Society in Scotland to act loyally in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and thus strengthen the hands of the Society in dealing with outside offenders. A new association had been started in Glasgow and for the West of Scotland, which had been well supported. It was under the able and vigorous leadership of Mr. W. L. Currie, and promised to do good work in promoting the progress of pharmacy in that important centre. The evening meetings during the year had been extremely successful, and he wished to express the thanks of the Society to those gentlemen who had contributed papers. During the year the outstanding feature was the visit of the Pharmaceutical Conference to Edinburgh. It afforded them an opportunity of making the acquaintance of distinguished pharmacists in the South. He thought the intercourse had been pleasant and satisfactory, and he had had from gentlemen in the South nothing but good opinions of the way in which they were received in Edinburgh. It was but right that he should make a reference to the death of their old and esteemed friend Mr. Wm. Ainslie, who for many years was an examiner of the Society and a President of the North British Branch. He concluded by giving expression to his thanks to Mr. Hill for the very able way in which he carried on the work of the Society in Scotland.

Mr. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, the Assistant Secretary, then read the report of the scrutineers of the voting-lists for the election of the Executive.

[The voting was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week.]

FOR MICROSCOPISTS.—Mr. Holland communicated a 'cute idea to the Calcutta Microscopical Society recently. It is for the examination of such objects as minute minerals and *Foraminifera*, and consists of a hemisphere of ivory in which a concentric hollow hemisphere is sunk. The object to be examined is fixed with a lump of wax in the centre of the hemisphere and placed under the microscope. The form of the fitting enables it to be moved about in any direction without its being moved away from the focal point.

Legal Reports.

LIMITED COMPANIES AND THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.— PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND v. CON- STANTINE QUIRKE.

THE hearing of this case came on at the Tullamore Sessions, on Saturday last, before George Ridley (Chairman), Geo. D. Mercer, R.M., and Geo. A. Moorhead, M.D. The particulars of the summons stated that the defendant "did on December 21, 1892, keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and did compound a medical prescription for one Samuel O'Neill, at High Street, Tullamore, King's County, contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, 38 and 39 Vic. cap. 57, sec. 30, he not being a person properly qualified in that behalf according to law."

Mr. R. Clay appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. F. Denning, B.L., instructed by Messrs. Hoy & Denning, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Clay said this was a prosecution by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, a body formed under a public Act of Parliament in order to prevent the possibilities of misadventure through unqualified persons dispensing prescriptions. The case was a little peculiar. Mr. Quirke, who was a highly respectable inhabitant of the town, was not a pharmaceutical chemist, but he kept open shop to compound prescriptions. It appeared that after notice from the Society that he could not carry on this business any longer a company was formed. Mr. Quirke was found carrying on business on December 21 last. Sergeant O'Neill brought to him a prescription, and Mr. Martin, who was a registered pharmaceutical chemist, made up that prescription and sold it to him, and was paid 1s. 4d. The Society's case was that Mr. Quirke was the owner of that shop, or one of the owners. Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 provided that it shall be unlawful for any person to keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions unless such person be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. Their case was that Mr. Quirke, either individually or as one of the partnership, was keeping open shop for compounding medical prescriptions.

Police-sergeant O'Neill deposed that he got a prescription which was written by Dr. Sanford, of Cork, made up in the defendant's shop on December 21, 1892. He paid 1s. 4d. for it. Mr. Martin delivered the bottle to him.

By Mr. Denning, B.L.: The name over the door is "Quirke & Co. (Limited)."

Sergeant Somers' deposed that he visited the shop of the defendant on January 13 last and examined the list of shareholders. After the examination he had a conversation with Mr. Quirke, who told him that he was the secretary of and was carrying on the business on behalf of the company. He got a form to fill up. Mr. Quirke gave him every facility to inspect the books.

Wm. F. Wells, pharmaceutical chemist and member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed that the prescription produced by Sergeant O'Neill was a medical prescription.

Mr. Clay: That is our case, your Worships.

Mr. Denning, B.L., for the defence, said his case was that Mr. Quirke was both a shareholder and the secretary of a limited company which had been duly registered. The memorandum of association authorised the company to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, and a portion of their powers would be to compound prescriptions and to sell poisons. They employed Mr. Martin, who was admitted to be a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Clay: We admit that.

Mr. Denning: The business was carried on in the name of a company, Quirke & Co., which was written over the door. Mr. Quirke had stated to the constable that he was carrying on the business for the company. He now handed in the certificate of registration and memorandum of association.

Mr. Clay asked that the register of shareholders should be also handed in.

Mr. Denning said he had no objection to do so.

Resuming, Mr. Denning said he grounded his argument

upon a decision of the House of Lords in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. the London and Provincial Supply Association and the decision of the Scotch Courts in the Leith Depot cases. The section of the Irish Act agreed almost word for word with the English Act. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society against the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited), which was reported in the Law Reports, the question as to whether a corporation came within the meaning of the section was discussed, and it was there decided that "persons" in the English section did not include a corporation. Lord Blackburn in his judgment dealt with the question, and said that persons might be included in a corporation or excluded as the case might be. Every one of those remarks applied to the Irish Act. There was no provision in the Irish Act that the word "person" should include corporation. The decision he quoted was agreed in by Lords Selborne and Watson. The very same proceeding had been attempted in Scotland. He held a copy of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of July 3, 1887, a paper which he believed was authorised by the plaintiffs in these proceedings.

Mr. Clay: Don't take me as assenting to that.

Mr. Denning: The Leith Depot case was heard by the High Court of Judicature in Scotland upon a case stated before the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Young. The question as to whether members of a company could be individually held liable was discussed, and the Lord Justice Clerk in delivering judgment, said that they were bound by the decision in the House of Lords. Lord Young in the course of his judgment referred to the same matter. He also referred to the judgment of the House of Lords, with which he entirely agreed. It was admitted that Mr. Martin compounded the prescription, and that he sold it over the counter to the policeman. Mr. Quirke, acting as secretary, had only to keep the books and see that the establishment was properly carried on. It was a matter of public knowledge that co-operative societies were selling poisons, and that they were allowed to go on doing so. He supposed that because Mr. Quirke was only carrying on a small business the Pharmaceutical Society took up his case. He would ask the Bench to dismiss the case against his client.

Mr. Clay submitted that the English Act did not at all apply in this case. There was nothing of a personal character in the prosecution of Mr. Quirke. This was a public body discharging a public duty. Prior to the passing of the Act it was a very common thing for people to be poisoned by improperly-compounded prescriptions. He held that section 30 never contemplated any person compounding or keeping open shop unless he was duly qualified. If their Worships refused to convict in this case, the meaning of it would be that a number of persons would be allowed to do what a private person could not. Mr. Quirke had contrived to evade the Act. Having got a warning from the Society his contrivance was to turn his business into a limited company. He thought that the company could do what he as an individual could not. They claimed a conviction against this gentleman as one of the partners in the company. He would press upon their Worships to use their discretion, and to protect the public from being poisoned. It would be a sad thing in the interest of the public if by turning a business into a limited company, the Act should be rendered useless.

The Chairman said the Magistrates had considered this case very carefully. According to the decisions that Mr. Denning had mentioned, if a company employed a properly-qualified assistant, they were justified in carrying on the business. If they were wrong in their decision the matter could be brought to another Court. It was admitted that the assistant was fully qualified and that the company was properly formed. Under the circumstances, the Magistrates were of opinion that the case came within the meaning of the decisions quoted by Mr. Denning.

Mr. Mercer said he had carefully compared the English with the section of the Irish Act, and they appeared to be almost identical. Looking carefully at the decision of the House of Lords, he could not see his way to convict in this case. He thought the English decision would be binding in Ireland.

Dr. Moorhead concurred.

The case was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Clay asked the Court to state a case, which the Magistrates consented to do.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN IRELAND.

ON Friday, June 2, in the Northern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, Mr. O'Donel, the Chief Magistrate, presiding, Mr. Frederick Charlswood Frye, M.P., of the firm of Leverett & Frye, grocers and provision dealers, was summoned at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for violations of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. There were three summonses. One charged that on April 5, 1893, at 24 Sandymount Green, near Dublin, the defendant sold and kept open shop for retailing and dispensing poisons within the meaning of the 33rd and 34th Victoria, chapter 26 (the Poisons Act), and did sell a poison within the meaning of the Act to Patrick John Wallis, contrary to section 30 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, he (defendant) not being a person properly qualified to do so. The other two summonses were in the same terms, and alleged similar offences on February 17 and March 6 in the present year, at the defendant's establishment, 80 Amiens Street, Dublin.

Mr. R. K. Clay prosecuted on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Murphy represented the defendant.

Mr. Murphy said this proceeding was brought for violations of two Acts of Parliament. The first act complained of was alleged to have taken place on February 17—more than three months ago, the second on March 6, and the third on April 5—almost two months ago. The summons was so worded that he did not know what he had to meet. It alleged that the defendant sold and dispensed "poisons" within the meaning of the Acts. The Poisons Act enacted that the poisons mentioned in its schedule were not to be sold except under certain restrictions; and a section of the Pharmacy Act of 1875 excepted from these restrictions patent medicines.

Mr. Clay: Are we to go into the law of the case before I state it?

Mr. O'Donel: It is an argument against the sufficiency of the summons.

Mr. Murphy said he wished to meet the case fairly, but the summons did not say what poisons his clients had sold.

Mr. O'Donel: Why is not the poison specified?

Mr. Clay said it had been hitherto held sufficient in these prosecutions to state merely that poisons had been sold by an unqualified person, which was the offence.

Mr. O'Donel: I think the summons should state what poison was sold. There are ten thousand different poisons.

Mr. Clay: I can only say that these summonses are in the form by which we obtained all our convictions. The defendant knows very well what he is charged with, but if you adjourn the case on this technical point I will produce a case in which the Queen's Bench affirmed a conviction for identically the same offence, and in which the poison was not specified in the summons.

Mr. O'Donel: When was it decided?

Mr. Clay: About twelve months ago, on a case stated.

Mr. Murphy said he could produce an English case, reported in the *Weekly Notes*, in which the action was brought to recover penalties for keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding an article called "chlorodyne," which contained "poison—to wit, opium." There the defendant was informed of the case that he had to deal with. There were twenty or more poisons mentioned in the schedule to the Poisons Act. Not one of them was specified in the present summonses. Section 31 of the Act of 1875 provided that it was not to extend to the making of or dealing in patent medicines.

Mr. O'Donel: I am with you so far. I will hear Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay said that if an adjournment of the case were granted he would undertake to show that the form of summons which had been adopted was right. He was proceeding under section 30 of the Act of 1875, which made it unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act, unless such person was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist. If the defendant here kept open shop for the sale of any poison without being so registered, he was guilty of an offence under the Act. Was it to be said that the defendant, who was a grocer, did not know what he was summoned for?

Mr. O'Donel: Why did you not add in the summons the words, "to wit, chlorodyne"?

Mr. Clay: Because it has never been held to be necessary.

Mr. O'Donel: It is contrary to the principles of legal pleading, when you charge a person with a violation of the law, not to specify the particular violation that you charge him with.

Mr. Clay: Will you give me an opportunity of showing what the law is?

Mr. O'Donel: Do you mean by letting the case stand in order that you may produce an authority?

Mr. Clay: If you please.

Mr. O'Donel: I think I will do that, if you have an authority in point.

Mr. Murphy said the College of Physicians had power to declare additional articles to be "poisons" within the meaning of the Act from time to time. All he wanted was information as to what was alleged to have been sold by his client.

Mr. Clay: You have the statement that you sold chlorodyne. An adjournment will only add to your expenses. If an adjournment be granted, I shall, with all respect to the Bench, ask to have a case stated.

Mr. Murphy said that as he had now got sufficient information, he would waive the objection he had raised.

Patrick John Wallis then deposed that on April 5 he purchased at the shop of Messrs. Leverett & Frye, Sandymount Green, a bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, for which he paid 10½d. He got it from a man whom he believed to be an assistant. [Bottle produced.]

Mr. Clay: They did not take the precaution of putting "Poison" on it, which is a serious offence against the law.

The witness, in continuation, stated that on March 6 he purchased at the defendant's establishment, 80 Amiens Street, Dublin, the bottle which he produced of Winslow's soothing syrup, for which he paid 1s.

Mr. Clay: Was any observation made by the person who sold it to you?

Witness: Yes; he told me that they weren't allowed to sell it, as it was poison.

Do you see the word "Poison" on the bottle?—I do. He wrote it on it before he gave it to me.

Examination continued: On February 17 I bought at 80 Amiens Street another bottle of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, for which I paid 1s.

Did the assistant say anything?—Yes; he told me they were not allowed to sell it, and to be careful how I used it, as it was poison.

Did they take the precaution of putting the word "Poison" on the bottle in pencil?—No; only on the other one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy: I am a hatter by trade. I get a third of the penalties in these cases.

Mr. Clay: You are an inspector employed by the Pharmaceutical Society to detect these offences?

Witness: I am.

To Mr. Murphy: I purchased the bottles with money received from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

When you were told by the assistant that he wasn't allowed to sell it, what answer did you give?—None.

Do you know that this bottle is sold in chemists' and other shops at 1s. 1½d.?—I do. They took 1½d. off.

Aren't you aware that this is a patent medicine?—As far as I understand, it is.

Mr. Clay: It is not marked a patent medicine.

Mr. Murphy: Did you believe Winslow's soothing-syrup to be a patent medicine?—If I were asked my opinion, I would say "Yes." I cannot say why proceedings in this case were not taken before now.

The Poisons Act begins by saying, "Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public," &c. If the safety of the public be the object to be attained, was it right to wait from February 17 to the beginning of June before bringing the prosecution?—I don't know anything about the law.

Mr. O'Donel said he had formed the opinion that he would not convict in the cases of February 17 and April 5.

Cross-examination continued: Tell the Court what is the difference, as regards the protection of the public, between getting these bottles from a chemist and from Messrs. Leverett & Frye?—I cannot tell you. That is a legal point.

Mr. Clay: Did you hear that there have been several deaths from taking over-doses of this chlorodyne?—I did.

Mr. Murphy: In Dublin?—In Dublin and in the country.

Mr. John Isaac Bernard, of Merrion House, Booterstown, near Dublin, deposed, in reply to Mr. Clay, that he was a pharmaceutical chemist. He was chemist to the South Dublin Union, and Examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He knew these medicines well. They were not patent, but proprietary, medicines. They all contained poison.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy: Aren't they believed to be patent medicines?—I don't know what the public believe. I have often heard things called patent medicines that were not. The Winslow's syrup is sold in sealed bottles. I don't know whether the man that makes it up is a chemist or not. I did not analyse the contents of the bottles produced, but I analysed the contents of other bottles.

How much poison does Winslow's Syrup contain?—I cannot say. I know it contains morphia. I only made a qualitative analysis of the syrup.

Mr. William Hayes, in reply to Mr. Clay, deposed that he is President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. [The two bottles of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne were handed to witness.]

You sell these?—Yes.

Did you ever sell them in that state without any observation as to what the bottles contained?—No; they are always labelled "Poison," with the name and address of the seller, which is as necessary for the protection of the public as the word "Poison."

These two bottles were sold without the name of the seller or the word "Poison"?—Without the name of the seller.

Is it admitted that there is poison in this preparation?—It is.

Mr. O'Donel: Did you ever analyse it?

Witness: I never analysed it, but I swear that it contains poison, because Dr. Collis Browne himself admitted it.

Mr. O'Donel: Dr. Collis Browne's name is on the bottle, but that doesn't prove that it is his preparation that is inside it. Surely it was the business of the Society to have analysed the contents, or to have produced a chemist to say that he analysed them.

Mr. Clay said there would be no difficulty about having an analysis made if it were required.

Witness: If you open the bottles I will tell you whether they contain poison or not.

The bottles were opened, and Mr. Hayes, having examined the contents, said they contained morphia and chloroform.

Mr. Clay: These are the two bottles of chlorodyne. As to the bottle of soothing-syrup, I stand on the defendant's own admission that it contains poison.

On cross-examination by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hayes said that he sold the bottles of chlorodyne at his own establishment.

Is it accepted by the public as a good medicine?—It is a thing I never recommended anyone to take.

But you sell it. Hasn't it been in use for upwards of forty years?—My recollection doesn't extend back forty years.

Don't you know that it is accepted by the public as a useful medicine?—They buy a great deal of it.

Tell the Court how much morphia a bottle of that size contains.—I could not tell. I don't know.

Mr. Clay: I object to this. It is immaterial how much it contains.

The witness, in reply to a repetition of the question, said he thought the bottle contained about 3½ drs. of chlorodyne.

Don't you know that there is only 1 grain of morphia in the bottle?—I cannot say. It would be dangerous for a person to drink the whole of that bottle.

Have you heard of any ill-effects arising from the use of it?—I have heard of a great many ill-effects from its being taken in over-doses.

You sell it yourself?—The difference is that if it is brought under my notice that a person gets chlorodyne too frequently I inquire into it; and I have often stopped the sale of it to such persons.

Is it not believed by the public to be a patent medicine?—I don't know what the public believe, but those who know anything should know that it is not.

What do you sell the bottle for?

Mr. Clay objected.

Witness: I am not ashamed to say that the bottles are sold for 1s. in my establishment, although they are marked 1s. 1½d.

Do you consider that this prosecution is brought for the benefit and safety of the public?—I am quite sure of it.

Why was it not brought before?—I will answer that, for I have a very good answer.

Mr. Clay: Don't answer it. We had to catch the defendant at both his establishments. The Society acted under advice in the matter. Have you not known that persons wanting to commit suicide frequently use this very thing?—Yes.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Murphy addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Frye, and said he was President of the Metropolitan Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association of London, and would be the last man to violate the law in any way. In consequence of a decision of the High Court of England which came under his notice, he, on February 15 last, sent the following circular to his establishments in Dublin from London, where he was resident:—

The Sale of Stamped Proprietary Medicines by Grocers.

DEAR SIR,—By a judgment of the Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice on February 10 it has been decided that no person not being a properly qualified chemist can legally sell "poisons." I subjoin a list of those preparations which, so far as can be at present ascertained, have been labelled "Poison" and come within that decision, and which we therefore recommend should at once be withdrawn from sale. Your prompt and careful attention to this notice is strongly urged by the Council of this Association.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR J. GILES, Secretary.

At that time only a small portion of the stock of these medicines was remaining in his Dublin establishments, and, unfortunately, notwithstanding the caution, the isolated bottles in question were sold. It was wholly against the instructions of Mr. Frye, who, however, was liable for what his assistants did. What took place showed that he was not wantonly selling the medicines against the law.

Mr. O'Donel: Mr. Frye appears to have taken a very proper legal and rational view of the case when he sent that document from London. But what happens? The document includes a printed list of poisons, in which the very things that he is now prosecuted for selling—namely, Browne's chlorodyne and Winslow's syrup—are mentioned. Yet, notwithstanding that, his assistants deliberately sell these two poisons to the public. I do not see what defence he has at all.

Mr. Murphy said he was endeavouring to show that Mr. Frye had acted *bonâ fide* in the matter. He (Mr. Murphy) would examine assistants of Mr. Frye to show what had been done to stop the sales.

Mr. Clay: Is this evidence offered to mitigate the penalty?

Mr. O'Donel: I have no power to mitigate it.

Mr. Clay: No less penalty than 5*l.* can be imposed in each case.

Mr. Robert Stanley, manager of the defendant's Amiens Street house, was examined by Mr. Murphy, and deposed that about twelve months ago the stock of these medicines at that house was large. They were kept for the convenience of a few of the customers.

When the circular was received did you give any instructions?—I gave instructions to all the assistants not to sell any of them, and I had the remaining portion of the stock of them packed up and sent to London.

Was it against your instructions that the bottles were sold to the prosecutor?—Certainly.

If you had known of it you would not have allowed it?—I would not have allowed it.

I believe the stock has never been renewed?—No.

Do you sell them at present?—No. We have some packed to go back to London.

Your wish is to carry out the circular?—Certainly, according to Mr. Frye's instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clay: I am not a pharmaceutical chemist. I served my time to the grocery business.

Did you commence to pack up the goods after you got the summons?—No; I had them packed up already.

Were they packed up before the summons was served, on your oath?—They were.

Are you aware that they were exposed for sale in the windows of Amiens Street on February 25?—I would not say they were exposed in the windows. They might have been in the glass cases.

Will you swear they were not in the windows?—No.

They are not sent away yet?—No; I have been waiting for other goods to go with them.

Mr. Ralph Rickerby, examined by Mr. Murphy, deposed that he was manager of the Sandymount house. When they received the copy of the circular they were taking stock, and immediately after the stocktaking was over he had the stuff that they were restricted from selling packed up and sent across to a local chemist.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness stated that Mr. Frye was a member of Parliament.

Mr. Murphy: He is the owner of these shops—a grocer and provision dealer. (To witness): What was the date at which you disposed of the remainder of the stock?—About the middle of April.

I believe they are not very profitable?—Very unprofitable. The whole stock I had at the time was about 21s. worth.

Mr. Murphy submitted that Mr. Frye had no intention of violating the Act of Parliament. This prosecution should have been brought earlier, and therefore he would ask the Court to disregard the charges of February 17 and March 6. As to the case of April 5, he submitted that it did not support the charge of keeping open-shop.

Mr. O'Donel: I will not trouble Mr. Clay to reply. My mind is quite made up that there must be convictions in these cases. It is perfectly clear that these bottles containing liquids distinctly proved to contain poison were sold in Mr. Frye's establishment. He might have known nothing about it, it might have been against his wishes; but he is legally liable for the acts of his assistants, and I must, therefore, hold that he has violated the Act of Parliament. That he, an ordinary grocer, should sell poisonous medicines in his establishment is certainly a thing that ought not to be tolerated. I am not surprised that there should have been numerous convictions on such evidence, and I think the Pharmaceutical Society are quite right to prosecute in every case of the kind. It is monstrous to think that poisons should be sold across a grocer's counter, or anywhere except in a proper chemist's or pharmaceutical establishment. I must hold the defendant to be liable in each of the three cases. If I could legally reduce the penalty I would be inclined to do so, but I have no option in the matter, for the section of the Act makes him liable to 5*l.* for every offence. I therefore impose penalties of 5*l.* for each of the three offences.

Mr. Clay asked for 3 guineas costs in each case.

Mr. O'Donel said he would give 2*l.* costs in each case.

On the same day, in the Southern Divisional Police Court of Dublin, Mr. Ernest Swifte presiding, Mr. Francis Leonard, of 66 Upper Clanbrassil Street, Dublin, appeared to answer a summons at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society, charging him with having sold a bottle of Kay's essence of linseed, the offence being alleged to have been committed on February 16 last.

Mr. R. K. Clay, who appeared for the Society, said he understood Mr. Leonard, who was not a registered chemist, was not going to contest the case.

Mr. Leonard said he had been inadvertently guilty of the offence. He received a notice from the Pharmaceutical Society about a year ago, and immediately on receiving it he told the men in his establishment to pack up every article that could possibly come under the notice and not to order them again. The articles were sent to Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, and he produced their receipt.

In reply to Mr. Swifte, the defendant said he could not account for the sale alleged in the summons. Whatever happened was done inadvertently, and contrary to his wishes and directions.

Mr. Swifte fined the defendant 5*l.*, with 3 guineas cost.

COCOA AND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

In the Queen's Bench Division at the Law Courts, on Friday, the case of *Attfield v. Tyler* came on appeal before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Lawrance, sitting as a Divisional Court.

Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Danckwartz were counsel for the appellant, a grocer carrying on business at Willesden; whilst Mr. Earle appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Poland said it was a special case stated by the Justices of Middlesex. The information set out that the defendant supplied a certain article—to wit, cocoa—which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, but was cocoa adulterated with at least 40 per cent. of starch and sugar to the prejudice of the purchaser. The appellant was fined 40*s.* and ordered to pay the costs. The article supplied was Epps's cocoa.

Mr. Justice Day: I see it stated on the packet I have before me that West Indian arrowroot is used. Is that synonymous with starch?

Mr. Poland: Oh, yes. The analyst found the article was not cocoa pure and simple, but was a mixture of cocoa, sugar, and starch.

Mr. Justice Day: Was it loaf sugar?

Mr. Poland: Yes.

Mr. Justice Day: Well, loaf sugar and arrowroot are said to be put in this. It is stated on the label.

Mr. Poland: The words "Prepared Cocoa," are printed in large letters on the packet, and a quarter of a pound is 3½*l.*

Mr. Earle submitted that the question was one of fact, and that their Lordships, therefore, could not interfere with the Justices' decision. To say that starch was West Indian arrowroot was not correct at all. The Justices were not satisfied of that at all, and, further, they were not convinced that the article in question was cocoa manufactured by Mr. Epps in the way he described, that it came from his establishment, or that it might not have been altered subsequently.

Mr. Justice Day, in giving judgment, said: I am always very keen to put in force, whenever just and reasonable, the provisions of the Adulteration Act. I look upon the many adulterations as a great scandal and a great abuse, and I am always glad when persons who are guilty of adulteration are brought before the Courts and thoroughly punished. But I must at the same time say that this is one of the greatest abuses of the statute I have ever yet met. Here is the sale of an article which has been known for a great number of years—Epps's cocoa—sold in a packet upon which is printed in large letters "Prepared Cocoa," intimating thereby that it is a prepared stuff. It has not only that notice printed on the face, but at the side there is a statement as to what are the ingredients, with a warranty that no others are used but loaf sugar and best West India arrowroot. It is said there has been adulteration, because an analyst discovered in the preparation loaf sugar and starch. He cannot say whether the starch comes out of West India arrowroot or the domestic potato—no analyst could. All he can say is that it is starch. He has detected nothing inconsistent with West India arrowroot, in which it would be impossible to find anything but starch, and sugar. The Magistrates have convicted in this case. I must say it is the greatest abuse of the statute, and that the finding was entirely without ground. Certainly there is not a particle of ground in law; there is not the slightest evidence to justify the finding there has been in this case. The conviction must be set aside and the appeal allowed, with costs.

Mr. Justice Lawrance concurred.

At the Kington Petty Sessions, on Thursday of last week, Priscilla Watts, grocer, of Pilleston Priors, was summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling ½ lb. of cocoa which was not of the nature and substance required. Mr. C. Humphries prosecuted, and Mr. H. Cross, of Bristol (instructed by Messrs. Fry & Sons, the manufacturers of the cocoa), defended. On April 20 Inspector Bennet called at the defendant's shop and asked for ½ lb. of cocoa, with which he was served by Miss Watts, and for which he paid 2*l.* He divided the packet into three portions, giving Miss Watts part, keeping part himself, and sending the third part to the Birmingham analyst (Dr. Bostock Hill), whose report showed it to contain 20 per cent. sugar and 15 per cent. starch. The cocoa supplied was in a packet labelled "Pearl Cocoa," and there was a label at the bottom which said, "Containing cocoa, combined with other ingredients, the perfect purity and wholesomeness of which are guaranteed in accordance with the Act of Parliament." Mr. Cross said that Messrs. Fry accepted all the respon-

sibility. He maintained that on the question of fraud they were protected by their label. The article was sold as a mixture. A similar quantity of pure soluble cocoa would be worth 9*d.* or 9½*d.* Mr. H. Deacon, one of Messrs. Fry's managers, said the article in question had been made by the firm for forty years. He described the composition of soluble and "pearl" cocoa, the latter consisting of cocoa, sago, and the best white sugar. The Bench eventually dismissed the case, the Chairman remarking that there had been no direct evidence of fraud, although it might appear sailing pretty close to the wind. They were strongly of opinion that it would be far fairer to make it appear plainly on a label on each packet that "This article is a mixture," and then there would be no cause for complaint.

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK.

In the case of *Jones v. Davies* the Justices of Glamorgan had refused to convict in the following circumstances. The inspector went to the shop of the respondent and asked for a tin of condensed milk. He was given one, for which he paid 4½*d.* At the time of the purchase the attention of the appellant was not called to any label on the tin upon which were the words "Condensed Milk. Swiss Dairy Brand." The milk was skimmed milk, and that fact was notified on the label on the other side of the tin. A case was stated, and it came before Justices Day and Lawrance in the Queen's Bench Division last week.

Mr. Paul Allen, who appeared for the prosecution, suggested that the purchaser was not bound to read the whole label.

Mr. Justice Day thought he was bound to read nothing at all, although if he took the trouble to he would see he was buying a tin of skimmed milk.

Mr. Allen contended that the alteration was not sufficiently disclosed to the purchaser. The alteration consisted in the separation of the cream.

Mr. Justice Day: It was the first thing I said—that this was a skimmed milk.

Mr. Justice Lawrance: You are not bound to keep a man in the shop calling out a description of the articles. It is sufficient to label them. Under the Margarine Acts that is so. You agree it would be all right if he had put on "Condensed Skimmed Milk."

Mr. Allen: Certainly. The evidence was that rickets were very largely brought on by giving infants condensed skimmed milk. The section of the Act says the seller must make disclosure of the alteration.

Without calling upon Mr. Grain, who appeared for the respondent, their Lordships held that the Justices had exercised a very wise discretion in refusing to convict a man for having sold what he professed to sell, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "DELIVERY"?

In the City of London Court, on Monday, before Mr. Registrar Wild, the case of *Field & Co. v. Morse* was heard. Messrs. Field & Co., chemical merchants, 4 Idol Lane, E.C., sought to recover 7*l.* 15*s.* for 1 ton of carbonate of soda sold to the defendant, who carries on business in Edgware Road.

The evidence of the plaintiffs was that they delivered the goods to the defendant (Miss Morse), but she refused to take them in for some reason or another.

Mr. Rose-Innes, counsel for the defendant, said his case was that the goods had never been delivered to the defendant in a way to entitle the plaintiffs to recover. The plaintiffs sent the goods by a carman who was very rude, and who wanted money for bringing the goods into the defendant's place of business from the van, and because she would not pay he took the goods away.

The plaintiffs said their duty was simply to deliver the carbonate of soda to the defendant's business-place, and not to take it upstairs to her store-room, which was what she wanted.

The defendant denied that that was so. She would have been quite content if the goods had simply been placed upon her premises, but she refused to give her cheque for the goods until she had them. The carman refused to deliver the goods without extra cartage, which she would not pay. She offered him the usual beer-money of 1*s.*, but with this he was not satisfied.

The plaintiffs contended that their contract had been performed.

Mr. Registrar Wild did not think so. The plaintiffs were bound to deliver the goods, and that they had not done. They would not be bound to put them in her store. He adjourned the case for the attendance of the plaintiff's carman, who delivered the goods.

On Thursday the case was again before the Court, when the plaintiff's carman said he tendered the goods to the defendant, but she said she had paid the traveller for them. He, however, refused to deliver the goods without the money. He did not ask for any extra cartage.

The defendant said it was because she would not pay extra cartage that the carman would not deliver the goods. She offered to pay for the goods when they were delivered.

Mr. Registrar Wild said the defendant was not entitled to have the goods delivered until the money was paid. She was not entitled to have the goods delivered at all in point of law. A carrier was not bound to put goods on to the premises of anyone at all. He must find for the plaintiff for 7*l.* 10*s.*, with costs.

IS COLOURED ACETIC ACID VINEGAR?

At Hanley Police Court, on Monday last, Elizabeth Longshaw, shopkeeper, Goldenhill, was summoned by Mr. Knight (inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act) for selling as vinegar an article which the county analyst stated in his certificate was not genuine or legitimate vinegar, but simply diluted and coloured pyroligneous acid.

Mr. E. W. T. Jones, county analyst, stated that he described the article as pyroligneous acid because it had been obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. If he had called it acetic acid, that would have been correct chemically, but it would not have indicated its origin. It had none of the characters of acetic acid obtained from another source, such as the acetous fermentation of grain. It was possible to manipulate pyroligneous acid by distillation to such an extent as to prevent its source being designated; but the process would be too costly to admit of the article being used in commerce. Genuine vinegar was produced from the acetous fermentation of grain, but in the sample in question all the characters associated with acetic acid produced from grain were absent. It was undoubtedly acid produced from wood, and not from grain.

For the defence, Mr. Richardson said that for fifty years past the manufacture of vinegar from pyroligneous acid had been recognised by various enactments, and he contended that it came within the exception clauses of the 6th section of the Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Harry Grimshaw, analytical chemist, Manchester, said he had analysed a sample of this vinegar, and found that the acetic acid which it contained was not what was technically known as pyroligneous acid. He had known the vinegar made from pyroligneous acid as an article of commerce for at least eight or ten years. He should call this acid vinegar, or wood vinegar, but did not think either adjective necessary. He could not say from what source the acetic acid came by any tests he had made.

The Stipendiary said the Magistrates had no doubt that defendant sold as vinegar an article which was not vinegar, and therefore the purchaser did not get what he asked for. The defendant, being in poor circumstances, would be simply fined 20*s.* and costs—3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* altogether.

Isaiah Walford, grocer, Lower Mayor Street, Hanley, pleaded guilty to selling as vinegar an article certified by the analyst to be diluted and coloured acetic or pyroligneous acid. It was stated that the cask from which the article was supplied bore the words, "D. P. Norton, licensed brewer of malt vinegar. Warranted pure." Mr. Richardson said it must not be taken that Norton would pay the fine in this case. The defendant was said to be in poor circumstances, and he was fined 20*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Thomas Boon, grocer, Russell Street, Shelton, who was charged with a similar offence, and who said that he sold the article as supplied to him by the wholesale dealer, was fined 2*l.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

David Parkinson Norton, of the White Hart Inn, Hanley, was charged, at the instance of the Town Council, with selling as vinegar an article which the borough analyst certified did not contain more than 10 per cent. of real

vinegar, the rest being coloured acetic acid. This case we reported on May 13. It had been adjourned for reference to Somerset House. The result of this analysis did not transpire, Mr. Richardson, who appeared for the defendant, stating that he could not carry the case any further if the acetic acid was taken to be pyroligneous acid. The Stipendiary said it could not be held that the matter was new to the defendant, because it had been proved to the Court that the defendant had supplied this vinegar to persons who had been brought before them from time to time for retailing it. It had further been given in evidence that he had told other defendants that he was willing to pay the fines and costs inflicted upon them. The defendant had thus been making large profits by defrauding the public of their due. They had not got to the bottom of those profits yet, and as in the last two cases the defendant's name appeared behind the persons summoned, they could not do less than inflict the full penalty of 20*l.* and costs.

On Wednesday, at Fenton, before Mr. Wright, stipendiary magistrate, William Bayliss, chemist, Stoke-on-Trent, was summoned for selling vinegar which was adulterated with acetic acid not derived from malt. The case was defended on behalf of Messrs. Panter, Woodward & Co., of Bristol, who supplied the vinegar. Their firm, it was stated, was a large one, of some 150 years' standing as vinegar manufacturers, and Mr. Woodward, who gave evidence, said they never used pyroligneous acid, nor any other acid except that obtained from malt. The vinegar was brewed from malt, and, then, to meet the taste of their customers, who had the mistaken notion that the darker the vinegar the stronger it was, they coloured it deeply in bulk. It was afterwards diluted down to various strengths indicated by numbers. He contended that this vinegar was produced solely from malt, and that there was no adulteration whatever. In cross-examination, he said that in brewing their vinegar they used two-thirds grain and one-third sugar. Acetic acid would be produced in the process both from the grain and the sugar.

Mr. Jones, the county analyst, said the vinegar so produced would answer to his analysis. Mr. Stoddart, public analyst for Bristol, said he considered the article pure malt vinegar. The Stipendiary said no fraud on the public was intended, but he was bound to believe that this was not pure malt vinegar. He imposed a fine of 5*s.*, with 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* costs. Notice of appeal was given.

DILUTED PAREGORIC.

MESSRS. J. H. BLUNT & SONS, chemists, 97 Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, and Coventry, were summoned at the Birmingham Police Court, on June 2, for having sold paregoric which was adulterated. The offence was admitted.

Inspector Davis stated that he purchased 3 oz. of paregoric at defendants' shop on the day named, and informed the assistant who sold it that it was for analysis. The certificate of Dr. Hill showed that the liquid contained 50 per cent. of added water, and was also destitute of opium and oil of aniseed. Mr. Bickley, who appeared for the defendants, said the manager of the shop had instructions to make the paregoric in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and it was only by a mistake that the drug in question was not properly made. The Bench said it was a serious case, whether the offence was committed by mistake or not, and a fine of 60*s.* and costs would be imposed.

WARNER'S SAFE-CURE MANAGER.

THE Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Bowen and Kay, heard on Thursday, June 1, an appeal by the plaintiff in the case of Macpherson v. H. H. Warner on a verdict and judgment by Baron Pollock and a special jury at Guildhall in April last, finding for the defendant.

Mr. Bousfield, Q.C., argued the appeal for the plaintiff, and Mr. McCall, Q.C., for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff in the court below was that in November, 1888, he was engaged by defendant as manager of his English and European business for three years, at a salary of \$8,000, \$9,000, and \$10,000 per year. In November, 1889, the business was converted into a company and plaintiff's services were retained, and he was to receive an increased

salary when the profits realised 117,000*l.* Such profits not having been realised, it was arranged (plaintiff said) that defendant should receive from the company 1,000*l.* a year, to be made up to the full amount when the profits realised the amount expected, but if they should not do this defendant would be liable for the balance. This was the amount sued for, but the case was not tried out, Mr. Baron Pollock adopting the view submitted by Mr. McCall that no case had been made against the defendant. The agreement with the company put an end to the previous agreement, and whilst plaintiff had no case under it, he could not rely on the second as it was unstamped.

The Court rose before the case was fully heard on the first day, and the arguments were continued on Monday last and extended over some hours. In the result the Master of the Rolls, remarking on the great length to which the arguments had extended, said they depended very largely upon difficult points of law which, he thought, did not arise for decision. Plaintiff had entered into a contract with defendant, who at that time had a large business, to act as part manager of it in England and Europe for five years, with very large powers and at a large salary. Defendant subsequently sold the business to a company, and if, as a consequence, he had broken his contract with plaintiff, it would have involved him in liability. Defendant, however, before selling the business, told the plaintiff his intention, and asked would he (plaintiff) object if he were in the same position with the company as under him (defendant). To this plaintiff agreed. More than this, the prospectus of the new company stated that the business would continue to be managed by the same staff as had been engaged by the defendant. The company being then incorporated, with defendant as managing director, they seem to have given him great powers of management, and the testimony of plaintiff himself was to the effect that on the very day of incorporation he became the servant of the company and ceased to be the servant of the defendant, upon the same terms and rights as he had served under defendant. The moment he so went into the service of the company there was no breach of contract with the defendant upon which an action could be maintained, since it could not be held that, concurrent with his holding their agreement, he could reserve his right against the defendant. The old agreement between the two parties to this action was absolutely gone from the date of the new agreement consented to by plaintiff. Soon the company found that they could not afford to pay the exorbitant salary originally agreed upon, and defendant then, as managing director, proposed to plaintiff to reduce his salary, but added, he felt so sure the anticipated profit of 117,000*l.* a year would be made that if not he would pay the amount out of his own pocket—a foolish and rash undertaking. Such an agreement could only be fulfilled half-yearly, and to be enforceable must be in writing, which was not the case here. The two Lords Justices concurring, without any additional observations, the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

SELLING TINS OF CHLORIDE OF LIME.

BONIFACE v. ANSCOMBE.—At the Hayward's Heath County Court, on June 1, his Honour Judge Martineau gave judgment in this action, in which the plaintiff claimed 50*l.* for injury to her eyesight through a can of chloride of lime, purchased from defendant, exploding on being opened. His Honour now stated that he had come to the conclusion there had been no negligence on the part of the vendor, and that plaintiff was not entitled to recover. The article was sold in the same manner as it was received from the manufacturer, and the tin package appeared to be of the usual kind in which such substances were sold. The lid had become fixed, and the plaintiff had to use some little force to sever it from the canister. The result was that an escape of gas followed, which injured her eyes. There was probably a little want of care on her part in opening a canister containing such an article immediately below her face, but it certainly had not been proved that defendant had been negligent. If it was not through want of care on plaintiff's part he could only put it down as an accident. He had looked up cases bearing on the question and found that no liability could be attached to defendant, therefore the action would be dismissed with costs.

NOTICE.

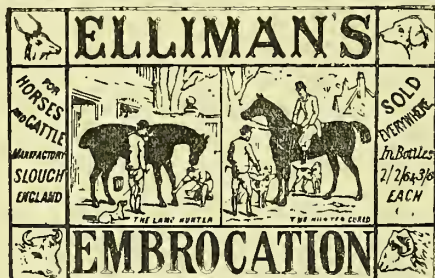
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Editorial Comments.

THE NEW PHARMACEUTICAL
COUNCIL.

THE new Pharmaceutical Council has now settled down to its work. Mr. Carteighe resumes the Presidency, this making

the twelfth consecutive year he has held that office. It is not at all probable that any existing pharmacist will live to see that record broken. The other officers and officials remain as last year, and the only personal change is the substitution of a Lancashire for a London representative. The work of the Council on Wednesday was principally of a routine character, appropriately tinged with benevolent aspirations. There is no great question looming before this Council. The financial embarrassment which at one time seemed likely to threaten the Society has been happily removed by the concession of the Privy Council in regard to the examination fees, the effectiveness of the Pharmacy Act has been ensured by outside action, and, as far as can be judged, the year promises to be one of perfectly smooth sailing for the Council. The majority of the trade which was so vigorously required last month to come to the back of the President, makes no sign, it is true, of moving; but it probably never will, and the Pharmaceutical Society will have to content itself with representing that minority of the trade which is pleased to regard itself as the *élite*.

It is, we think, eminently satisfactory to all chemists and druggists that the Pharmaceutical Society should be in a condition of financial competence sufficient to enable it to fulfil its duties—executive, political, and social—in a handsome, if not in a lavish, manner. We do not perceive any immediate necessity for that united and aggressive action which many members of the Society and other chemists so frequently clamour for. Everyone recognises that there is no early prospect of getting any new legislation, and if there were, it is doubtful whether any measure could be drafted which would be likely, in the opinion of a majority of the trade, to be beneficial rather than otherwise. The occasionally-expressed demand that everyone in the trade should be compelled to support the Society, the other that the Board of Inland Revenue should be required to abandon its claim to prospective penalties from pharmacists, and the third more vaguely expressed, but perhaps more generally entertained, demand that the Parliament which insists upon qualification should provide compensation, are all objects which it would be impossible to formally present in a Bill, and for which it would be found that a very small proportion of support could be secured even from those directly interested. The Pharmaceutical Society can do better service, we believe, by continuing to enforce cautiously, but with sufficient thoroughness, those sections of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 which command the sympathy of the public, and which it is now seen are of such essential importance in insuring the specific recognition of chemists and druggists. If the new Council will look upon this as its principal duty, not neglecting opportunities of advancement such as, for instance, the extension of the Poisons Schedule, if this should be possible, and fulfilling, of course, the educational and examinational duties entrusted to it, it will have sufficient work, and will be able therein to do valuable service for the trade.

VETERINARY CHEMISTS.

THE solicitors of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons are settling up the expenses incurred by their rash and unjustifiable attack on chemists and druggists. We do not think the forms of law would admit of any appeal from the judgment of the Divisional Court reported last week, but in any case it is not likely that the College would care to press their perfectly untenable claim any further.

We hope the College will take some means of circulating this judgment among their members and fellows. Since the veterinary-chemist case was commenced, we have heard

many times that veterinary surgeons in the country have assumed the question to be a decided one, and in several instances they have stretched the judgment which they imagined had been delivered to an extent which it would not have borne even if it had been as decisive as the most presumptuous of them anticipated. One correspondent informed us lately that he had been advised by a local "vet." to remove from his window the announcement that he sold "veterinary medicines," and he asked us whether we thought it would be safe if he substituted the legend "horse and cattle medicines." In another case reported to us a M.R.C.V.S. told a chemist that he was liable to a penalty under the Veterinary Surgeons Act if he poisoned a dog. These and other instances which have come before us show the sort of statute which the veterinary surgeons would have if they could get it, and which some of them have fondly supposed their own to be. In the recently-decided case, when before the Magistrates, quotations from the defendant's book were read by his solicitor to show that in many cases he advised that a veterinary surgeon should be called in or consulted. Mr. Poland told the Judges that he did not think that argument would be of much assistance to the defendant. We entirely agree with Mr. Poland's opinion. It was a quite unnecessary point to make. There is no law of any kind prohibiting a chemist or anyone else from treating animals medically or surgically. An unqualified person who undertakes such treatment may be sued for damages when the results of his conduct are unfortunate, and the presumption of his incompetence is very likely to influence a jury. Moreover, he cannot recover for his services whatever the result may be. But it should be clearly understood that the Veterinary Surgeons Act does not make the treatment of animals' diseases by unqualified persons an illegal proceeding. The recent action had nothing to do with questions of treatment. The infringement of the Act alleged by the prosecution was simply and solely the assumption of a title which, it was said, implied that the defendant was specially qualified.

We shall be curious to see whether the College will continue to recover penalties from smiths who describe their works as veterinary forges. It is tolerably certain that the two decisions of the Queen's Bench Division, the one declaring "veterinary, forge" to be a description infringing the Act, and the other deciding that "veterinary chemist" is a justifiable assumption of title, are incompatible. It is not for us, however, to fight the battle of the farriers.

The defeat of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is an event which should suggest some caution to those chemists who are frequently advocating in our columns and elsewhere that the Pharmacy Act should be much more vigorously enforced for the protection and advantage of the trade. The restriction of business or professional pursuits to a favoured few is not a process which is likely to secure any sympathy in these days from the Legislature or from the public, nor is the principle admitted in our legislation that protection is to be expected as a fair reward for qualification. The qualified man ought to be able to more than hold his own against his unqualified competitors in any pursuit where skill or knowledge is a factor, and all that the Legislature is willing to grant is provision for a clear distinction, by title or description, of qualified from unqualified persons. This provided for, the public may make their choice.

PORK-PIE POISONING.

THE recent extensive outbreak of poisoning in Camberwell has revealed a little-suspected danger that may lurk in the

pork-pie *et hoc genus omne*. The outbreak was peculiar in two respects. The symptoms did not come on till after a lapse of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and those who scarcely tasted the pies suffered almost as severely as those who indulged freely. One woman, indeed, who had taken none, was attacked; but it was found that she had used a knife with which a pie had been divided.

In ordinary ptomaine-poisoning the symptoms come on almost immediately, and their severity is, of course, directly proportionate to the amount of food taken. Here neither of those conditions was fulfilled, and the facts permit of but one interpretation. The pies were, so to speak, only potentially poisonous. They did not contain an actual chemical poison, but they did contain living bacteria, capable of growing in the body, and of producing deadly toxins therein. The period that elapsed before the onset of the symptoms was, no doubt, the incubation-period of the bacteria, and with the enormous power of reproduction possessed by these organisms it mattered little whether many or few were introduced.

The pies, it is said, were made in Leicester on a Thursday, and sold either on the following day, or on Saturday, and no complaint was made by any of those who partook of them that they were otherwise than perfectly fresh and good. This is exactly what we should expect, for there is no presumption that the meat of which they were made was bad. Indeed, the contamination must have taken place after they left the baker's oven. The ptomaines of decomposed meat may pass through the baking process without change; but it is hardly possible to suppose that living bacteria could survive such an ordeal.

This, then, is a matter entirely different from the ordinary ptomaine-poisoning due to the use of bad meat, and it raises a question of considerable interest. The pork-pie, be it ever so good and fresh, forms a most admirable culture-medium for microbes, and when we think of the late revelations concerning the disgraceful sanitary condition of our bake-houses, we cannot but wonder that outbreaks like that at Camberwell do not occur more frequently. Short of actual poisoning, however, we suspect that the question is one of no little practical importance to the public, that cooked meats are pretty often contaminated with bacteria, and that a large proportion of sick-headaches, summer-diarrhea, and the like are to be accounted for in this way.

POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN IRELAND.

Messrs. Leverett & Frye, the large firm of grocers of which Mr. F. C. Frye, M.P., is the head, have had to pay pretty smartly in Dublin for selling two small bottles of chlorodyne and one of Winslow's Soothing Syrup. They got 1s. for the syrup, but apparently only 10½d. each for the chlorodyne. Their total profit was well under 6d. The penalties and costs imposed upon them amounted to 21l., besides the expenses incurred by themselves in defending the action. The decision appears to have been a little informal, if not unjust. The firm not the actual vendors were prosecuted, the action being of a quasi-criminal character. It was stated, and not disputed, that Mr. Frye had given express instructions that these articles were not to be sold in his shops; but the magistrate insisted on holding him responsible for the actions of his assistants done in direct disobedience to his orders. The assistants, if unqualified, were personally liable for their transgressions of the Pharmacy Act, in any case. The firm were charged with keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, but under the circumstances it seems doubtful if this offence was proved against them. The presence of the poison in the bottles was proved in a manner which would scarcely be accepted on this side of the Irish

Sea. The magistrate very properly pointed out that the word "poison" on the label was not sufficient evidence of the presence of poison inside the bottle; nor was it legal proof when Mr. Bernard said he had found poison in similar bottles. Mr. Hayes, however, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who must be a very lightning analyst, undertook to settle the difficulty "in a second." He opened the bottles of chlorodyne, glanced at the contents, and declared promptly that they contained chloroform and morphia. And this seems to have convinced the Court.

KAY'S ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

A Dublin grocer has had to pay 5l. penalty and 3l. 3s. costs for selling a bottle of Kay's Essence of Linseed. The proprietors some time since announced by circular that their compound came within the exception of the statute—that is, they alleged that it was a patent medicine. We believe they intimated their desire to defend any vendor who might be proceeded against. It is a pity they should have missed this opportunity. It may be remembered that it was shown that the medicine patented by Messrs. Kay did not correspond with the description of the medicine they now sell.

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

By F. W. FLETCHER.

THE following tables embody the results of a series of careful observations taken by means of the thermo-hydrometer, and illustrate the importance of noting the temperature at which specific gravities are taken, especially in solutions containing alcohol:—

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES AT VARIOUS TEMPERATURES.

Proof Spirit.

Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity
20	·916	13	·922	6	·927
19	·917	12	·923	5	·927
18	·918	11	·923	4	·928
17	·918	10	·924	3	·929
16	·919	9	·925	2	·929
15	·920	8	·926	1	·930
14	·921	7	·926	0	·931

Rectified Spirit.

Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity
20	·834	13	·839	6	·843
19	·835	12	·840	5	·844
18	·836	11	·841	4	·844
17	·837	10	·842	3	·845
16	·837	9	·842	2	·846
15	·838	8	·843	1	·847
14	·839	7	·843	0	·848

Eucalyptus Oil.

Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity
4	·905	10	·900	16	·896
5	·904	11	·899	17	·895
6	·903	12	·898	18	·894
7	·901	13	·898	19	·894
8	·900	14	·897	20	·893
9	·900	15	·896	21	·893

Solution of Sugar.

Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity	Degrees Centigrade	Specific Gravity
9	1·330	7	1·215
20	1·325	15·5	1·210

Chloride-of-sodium Solution.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

By P. W. SQUIRE.

IN your issue of May 27 a "Miscellaneous Inquirer" asks the author of Squire's "Companion" to make an "authoritative remark" upon the proper strength of Dr. Easton's Syrup.

I do not know that we are more in a position to speak with authority on this subject than anyone else, all the facts relating to it being public property; but in case it should be of interest, the following is, so far as I know, the history of the formula.

Dr. Easton was Professor of Materia Medica in Glasgow University, and in 1863 wrote a paper on the "Use of Expectorants" in bronchitis (*Glasgow Medical Journal*, vol. xi. p. 267), in which he advocated the use of a syrup of the phosphates of strychnia, iron and quinine as an excellent general tonic.

Dr. Aitken, of Netley Hospital, in his "Science and Practice of Medicine" (3rd edition, 1864), inserts the previously unpublished formula of "his friend Dr. Easton," an exact copy of which is given in Squire's "Companion" at the present time, except that with regard to the weight of sugar, the word "troy" has been inadvertently omitted.

In this third edition of Dr. Aitken's work, the formula is given under "Bronchitis"; in his fifth edition (1868), quoted as the original in the Extra Pharmacopœia, it is given under "Anæmia." In 1863 the formula was entered in the "Companion" with all the quantities multiplied by four, as taken from our laboratory form book, and it is this same formula which you quote as the original in your reply to the correspondent.

In Aitken's fifth edition (1863), a foot-note was appended to the effect that "a little more phosphate of soda, say $\frac{3}{4}$ j., gives a better result"; but it was found that the whole process was not one likely to be adhered to in practice; so from 1882 till now the original formula only has been inserted with a note that "the quantity of phosphate of soda is not sufficient to precipitate the whole of the iron, and therefore this syrup does not contain the full quantity."

Now, as to the strength of the syrup in strychnia, in regard to which "Squire is wrong"; as a matter of fact, "Squire" does not say anything about it, and therefore cannot be wrong, the formula, as previously mentioned, being quoted verbatim. Neither is Dr. Easton wrong in this particular. Although writing at too early a date to have before him the example of our own official guide in matters pharmaceutical, he appears to have fully recognised the danger attending over-precision, and is careful to preface his figures with the familiar "about," a term quite sufficiently elastic to cover, if necessary, the difference between strychnine and strychnine phosphate.

But this is not even necessary; your statement that "the original formula provided for $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of the alkaloid strychnine" is only true providing the resulting syrup measures exactly 24 fl. oz., and on this point the formula is silent. The final volume depends, of course, upon the volume of the phosphate of iron and quinine precipitates. If these are simply allowed to drain upon calico, we find the volume of syrup to be 31 fl. oz.; if stirred about with a spatula, and drained as much as possible without pressure, 29 fl. oz.; and even by strong pressure it is difficult to reduce the volume below 25 fl. oz.

From the coincidence between the 6 grains ($\frac{192}{32}$) of strychnine, and the 192 grains of quinine sulphate in the original formula, with the number of fluid drachms (192) in 24 fl. oz., there is no doubt that Dr. Easton reckoned upon

this volume of syrup, and intended the "about" to cover the difference between alkaloid and phosphate in the case of strychnine, and between phosphate and sulphate in the case of quinine.

When we come to the proportion of iron, the whole question is cleared up. The quantities of sulphate of iron and phosphate of soda are the same as in the original published formula for 24 fl. oz. of Parrish's Syrup. In this formula glacial phosphoric acid is used with water q.s., so that the volume can be kept down to a definite figure; whereas in Dr. Easton's formula such a large quantity of dilute phosphoric acid is specified that no allowance can be made for the volume of the iron and quinine precipitates.

It was, moreover, pointed out in 1876 (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, vi. 804) that this published formula of Parrish's Syrup was based upon a miscalculation, and that the formula never did and never could yield more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per fl. drm. of phosphate of iron.

Assuming that the directions given in Dr. Easton's formula are literally followed, and the volume of the syrup be 29 fl. oz., the preparation will contain .4 grain of anhydrous phosphate of iron, .6 grain of anhydrous quinine alkaloid (= .8 grain of quinine phosphate reckoned at 75 per cent. of alkaloid), and .023 ($\frac{1}{43}$) grain of strychnine in each fluid drachm.

If a preparation on the lines of Easton's Syrup were to be inserted in the next Pharmacopœia, the medical compilers would require to make a choice between *syrupus Eastonii* (1) as it really was; (2) as it was stated to be; or, possibly, (3) as they think it ought to have been, leaving their pharmaceutical advisers to do the rest.

Personalities.

DR. H. H. RUSBY, of the New York College of Pharmacy, is at present in London, mainly for the purpose of collecting specimens of drugs and chemicals for the museum of his College.

MR. E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., last year one of the honorary secretaries of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, has been appointed Lecturer on Electricity to the Thornton Heath Technical Institute.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON (of the firm of Messrs. J. Richardson & Co., Leicester, Limited) was entertained on Thursday of last week at a dinner given by his son, Captain R. E. S. Richardson, and the members of D Company, 1st Volunteer Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, and afterwards, as a token of their esteem and appreciation, the popular Colonel was presented with a handsomely-made silver vase, of appropriate military design, and an illuminated address, as a memento of twenty-three years' service in connection with the Company. Colonel Richardson spoke feelingly in returning thanks, and referred to the gratification he experienced in seeing his son occupy the chair on such an occasion.

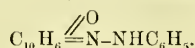
MR. ANDREW PEARS, whose name, it may be safely said, is as well known in these islands as that of Shakespeare, has just purchased the famous Eel Pie Island, opposite Twickenham, so dear to the heart of the boating fraternity. Ever since he was sixteen (says the *Morning Leader*) Mr. Pears has manifested an enthusiastic love for the grand old river, and boasts with pride of having rowed down from Oxford as many as five times in one season, and of having taken a skiff from Richmond through into the Warwickshire Avon. With keen business instinct he intends to erect on the island a first-class hotel in well laid-out grounds, with an electric and steam launch establishment and a private boat-house, and fully believes that it will soon become a very fashionable up-river resort for the very best people.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

OF the four communications announced for the evening of June 1, three had little more than an academic value, being contributions either to discussions on chemical structure or to our knowledge of the nature of certain secondary compounds of the terpene class. The ground broken by these researches was, indeed, of so debatable a character that even experts entered upon it with hesitation or contented themselves with preserving a discreet silence, and therefore the discussion was anything but animated. The first communication, on

AZO-COMPOUNDS OF THE ORTHO SERIES,

was the outcome of the combined work of Professor MELDOLA, Messrs. HAWKINS and F. B. BURLS. The aim of the research was to solve the problem: "Are the ortho-azo compounds so-called true azo bodies or hydrazones?" Taking as example a compound of β -naphthol the question to be decided was whether it should be represented by the formula $C_{10}H_6(OH)N=NC_6H_5$, or by the possible arrangement



Many difficulties naturally presented themselves in the elucidation of the matter, and different chemists who had grappled with it reached different conclusions according to the methods they adopted. The compound selected for the purpose of the investigation was acetylbenzoyl β -naphthol, the acetyl group in the molecule of which would be differently situated according as the one view or the other of the nature of these "azo" bodies was held.

Previous work had pointed the way upon which the chemist would be likely to be successful in tracing the exact location of this elusive acetyl. If the compound (acetylbenzoyl β -naphthol) were a hydrazone, it should yield acetanilide on reduction, but if an azo body it ought to give rise, under the same conditions, to acetamido β -naphthol and aniline. Earlier work had favoured the azo theory, but Goldschmidt and Brubacher, in the *Berichte* of 1891, stated that they obtained acetanilide by the reduction of acetylbenzoyl β -naphthol with zinc dust and acetic acid, and hence supported the hydrazone theory.

Professor Meldola and his co-workers had found that four bodies were invariably produced by the reduction of the acetyl derivatives of these "azo" compounds—namely, acetamido β -naphthol, acetanilide (or something analogous), amido β -naphthol, and the corresponding aniline. The curious point about this discovery is, of course, that it supports both theories equally. Incidentally another proof of the uncertain state of organic chemistry turned up in the melting-point of acetamido β -naphthol. The ordinary statement of the text-books for this factor was 225°C .—a figure which had been raised by late researches, first to 227° then to 230° and finally to 235°C . This latter temperature was that determined by the authors, and the discrepancies, they opined, were due to very minute traces of foreign substances.

But it was felt that some kind of theory was required to account for the simultaneous production of acetamido β -naphthol and acetanilide on the reduction of the acetyl derivatives of the "azo" compounds. The authors, therefore, assumed the formation of an intermediate product with the nature of an anhydro base; and they are now hoping by further research to come upon such a body. It will be seen that the authors have left the chemistry of the subject at just the point where it was before the work of Goldschmidt and Brubacher.

Professor RAMSAY was somewhat fogged about the formulæ with which Professor Meldola had covered a good proportion of one of the blackboards, but when he was put right no further comment was made. Attention was then given to

THE FLUORESCENCE OF CAMPHORIC ANHYDRIDE

as demonstrated by Dr. COLLIE. The author had once suggested a formula for camphoric acid on the succinic-acid type—an hypothesis that presupposed the possibility of obtaining a fluoresceine from the acid or anhydride. But, said Dr. Collie in an aggrieved tone, all efforts to induce cam-

phoric anhydride to yield such a fluoresceine have completely failed, and feeling that such a state of things indicated a most reprehensible refractoriness on the part of the compound, he determined to examine it himself.

The fact that both camphoric acid and the anhydride were decomposed by condensing agents—such as sulphuric acid, combined heat and pressure—was not very encouraging. It was found that by the interaction of sulphuric acid, resorcin, and the anhydride an alizarin-like body was formed which dyed textile fabrics a pretty red, but was not fluorescent. Some small proportion (1.2 per cent.) of a fluorescing body was produced, however, in this way, and when separated from the colouring-matter and analysed yielded 71.67 of carbon and 5.82 of hydrogen. A substance of the formula $C_{22}H_{22}O_3$ would contain 72.13 of carbon and 6.01 of hydrogen.

Better results were obtained when zinc chloride was used as condensing-agent; but it was necessary to employ it sparingly or decomposition proceeded too far. Dr. Collie threw into a test-tube a few grains of camphoric anhydride, a little zinc chloride and resorcin, &c., heated over a Bunsen burner. A reddish-brown liquid mass resulted, a few drops of which poured into dilute ammonia formed a dull red solution with a brilliant green fluorescence. The fluoresceine extracted from the crude mass was non-crystalline; under the action of bromine it yielded an eosin. Resorcin and zinc chloride alone gave a fluorescence, but different in shade to that of camphoric anhydride. As obtained by the zinc-chloride process the substance yielded on analysis the data carbon 72.37, hydrogen 5.92—a markedly nearer approximation to the quantities indicated by theoretical considerations.

In the discussion it was suggested that other reasons had existed besides the failure to produce this fluoresceine for the belief that camphoric acid did not belong to the succinic-acid type; these reasons were of course untouched by Dr. Collie's work.

Camphor derivatives were the subject of the next communication also. Messrs. J. E. MARSH and J. A. GARDNER detailed the results of their examination of

THE ACTION OF PHOSPHORIC CHLORIDE ON CAMPHENE.

The authors had prepared some substituted derivatives of camphene by the interaction of the hydrocarbon and phosphorus pentachloride, thus: $-C_{10}H_{16} + PCl_5 = C_{10}H_{15}PCl_4 + HCl$, and the substituted compound under the action of water yielded isomeric monobasic camphene phosphoric acids, $C_{10}H_{15}PCl_4 + 3H_2O = C_{10}H_{15}PO_4H_2$. These acids differed in solubility and some other respects, and the relative proportions in which they were produced seemed to depend on that of camphene present. With reference to the specific rotation of the camphene used, Mr. Marsh raised a laugh by the observation that the rotatory power of turpentine was "all over the place," and it was the same with camphene. The phosphoric acids, however, were both laevo-rotatory.

These reactions were obtained in the cold; if heat were employed a substance was formed which the authors called chloro-camphene phosphinic acid.

On oxidation these derived acids, like camphene itself, yielded camphoic acid. The authors passed round a considerable number of specimens of the acids and their salts.

The communication of Mr. A. PEARS, JUN., on

THE COMPOSITION OF JUTE PRODUCED IN ENGLAND

dealt with a special variety of the jute-plant which yielded a fibre of greyish colour, containing less carbon than the ordinary form (43 per cent. against 46.5 per cent.), and in which lignification had been carried further than under the usual conditions. Only a brief abstract was given of the paper, from which it appeared that it was intended to pursue the work further and endeavour to advance still more the evolution of the jute-fibre into full lignification.

The meeting was then adjourned till Thursday, June 15.

IN CASES OF STRYCHNINE-POISONING the largest percentage of the alkaloid, proportionate to weight, is found in the kidneys. The following are the quantities given by Ipsen (*Phar. Zeit. f. Russ.*):—Kidneys, 1.4 milligramme per 100 grammes; liver, 0.7; lungs and heart, 0.6; and the smallest amount is found in the bowel—viz., 0.08 milligramme per 100 grammes.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

THE closing meeting of the session, on Monday evening last, was well attended, and the papers read were interesting. Time was not sufficient to afford all who wished to speak an opportunity of taking part in the discussions, so that one of the subjects was relegated to next session.

Before the regular business of the meeting began, the PRESIDENT referred to the loss which the Society and chemical technology generally had suffered by the death of Mr. Cowper, who had contributed a paper on the heating of air and other gases, and of Professor Foster, teacher of chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital.

As the author of the first paper on the list of agenda was not quite prepared with the apparatus he had brought when the Chairman called upon him, DR. WATSON SMITH occupied a few minutes with some remarks upon

DULCIN,

or paraphenetol carbamide—a synthetical sweetening-agent like saccharin, calculated to have two hundred times the sweetening-power of cane sugar. Being a urea derivative, it would be expected, *à priori*, to pass through the system and be excreted unchanged. The chief drawback of the preparation was its great insolubility, but efforts were being made, of course, to discover some soluble form. Various questions were asked by members as to the practical employment of dulcin, and as to its comparative sweetness. One gentleman at the back of the room raised a laugh by calling out, "I don't think it any sweeter than sugar." Further research will be necessary before the substance can be put to practical use.

Mr. H. G. WATEL then proceeded to discourse on

THE USES OF AIR IN MOTION IN THE INDUSTRIES.

Of the various modes of getting air into motion the circular revolving fan was characterised as the best by the author. Two forms, one for driving by a belt and another capable of being worked by electricity, were exhibited. The paper dealt at considerable length and with much detail with the applications of the fan in a great number of different directions. It could be advantageously employed for furnace-blowing—a large volume at a low pressure being better than a small volume at high pressure—for cooling machinery in refrigerating-works, for preventing the overheating of dynamos, for ventilating with cool or warm air, and so on. An overhead fan in wool-sorting works was recommended for minimising the risks of "wool-sorters' disease" by blowing germs downward away from the workers. Similar application was possible in white-lead works, in the match industry, &c., to prevent poisoning of the atmosphere by chemical fumes. Considerable attention was given to the question of drying drugs. The ordinary *modus procedendi* seems to be to make everything as hot as possible and prevent escape of moisture, the result being that the atmosphere of drying-rooms is commonly saturated with aqueous vapour, and drying is a very tedious process. Mr. Watel mentioned illustrative cases, in one of which, by the intermittent use of a fan to remove the moisture-laden atmosphere from the drying-room, the time required for drying roots was reduced from twenty-four hours to sixteen minutes. Besides the saving of time, the colour and other characters of the roots suffered far less change under the rapid drying than when exposed to a hot damp atmosphere for many hours. The use of the wet and dry bulb thermometer for determining the drying efficiency of a heated atmosphere was described at some length.

The author had had experience, further, of the drying of cotton, wool, leather, glue, photographic dry-plates, paper, and malt, by the aid of the fan, in each case with marked advantage. In concluding, he pointed out that the fan must be fixed in the right place, and that this was by no means always easy to find. Experiment in each individual case was necessary to determine the best position.

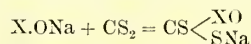
In the discussion allusion was made to the possible burning of the pipes conveying hot air driven by a fan, and to the economic disadvantage of a forced draught for furnaces,

inasmuch as the large excess of air driven up the chimneys had to be heated, and that meant an expenditure of coal. Mr. WATEL agreed with this, and added that for the same reason he recommended that the pressure of the air used for perfect combustion in furnaces should be kept low. A side point of interest was noted in connection with the wet and dry bulb thermometer—namely, the advisability of using distilled water for the wet bulb, to avoid the deterioration of the instrument by the growth of fungus or the deposition of lime and other salts.

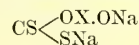
A number of members wished to ask questions, but the time was already advanced, and, after some consideration of ways and means, it was formally resolved to renew the discussion early in the following session.

NEW CELLULOSE DERIVATIVES.

Messrs. CROSS and BEVAN contributed a paper on the industrial application of cellulose derivatives and of the regenerated cellulose. By the interaction of cellulose and sodium-hydrate solution (15 per cent.) alkali cellulose was obtained, and this with carbon-bisulphide vapour yielded a brownish-yellow mass, according to the equation—



where X stood for the cellulose group. As a matter of fact, the form of cellulose derivative with the formula



was preferred as more sensitive to reagents. The yellowish product was soluble in water, from which what the authors called cellulose xanthate could be precipitated by salt solution or alcohol. The relative proportions of cellulose, soda, and carbon disulphide concerned in the reaction might be varied from 200, 40, and 40 respectively to 200, 2, and 2, and yet the product retained its solubility.

The most remarkable features of the reaction were the resistance of the cellulose molecule to destruction under a variety of trying conditions and the tendency of the molecules to aggregation.

The solution of the sulpho-carbonated derivative possessed high viscosity, a 7-per-cent. solution being equal in this respect to glycerine. Under normal conditions the dissociation of the derivative takes place very gradually, the molecule losing first the CS_2 group and then the soda. At 80° to 90° C. the decomposition is practically instantaneous, and the same result can be brought about fairly rapidly by immersion of the substance precipitated by brine from the aqueous solution of the derivative in acids. The precipitated material is translucent, and possesses considerable cohesion and elasticity; on immersion in acid it first becomes white and opaque, and then gradually clears again to a colourless film of pure cellulose. This regenerated cellulose can be used like the nitrated celluloid bodies (xylonite, &c.), with the advantage of being non-inflammable. It solidifies spontaneously to a hard horny mass which can be turned in a lathe, and will take a high polish. Inasmuch as the solution does not shrink on solidifying it can be used for taking impressions of moulds. An important possible use of the regenerated cellulose will be that of "filling" textile fabrics, having the advantage of being of the same nature as the fabrics, and not a foreign body.

Considerable interest was manifested in the subject by the members, and the discussion elicited the additional facts that the process of combination and regeneration of cellulose can be repeated; that the solid articles are permanent—that is, not liable to crack or become brittle on keeping; that, compared with paper and vulcanite, its value as an insulator is not high owing to its greater hygroscopicity; and that it is slightly more resistant to chemicals than ordinary cellulose.

The application of the material to photography is under consideration, and experiments are being made as to its behaviour with colouring-matters. The members seemed to be especially interested in the specimens of linen passed round "filled" with the cellulose, and agreed that if the use of china clay and other mineral substances for the purpose mentioned could be displaced by a more natural "filler," a great industrial advance would be made.

This closed the meeting and the session.



EN ROUTE.

CHICAGO is the centre of the universe this summer. This may appear an extravagant assertion, for a comparatively small proportion of holiday-makers will think of crossing the Atlantic to visit the World's Fair; still, the wonderful city of the lakes is the centre of interest, the seat of one of the most stupendous enterprises which the world has ever known, and whether we visit it or stay at home its attraction as an organisation and an accomplishment, its influence educationally and commercially, remain a certain fact.

As yet there is no rush of Europeans westwards. The great Atlantic liners start on their voyages from Liverpool, Southampton, and Glasgow with many vacant berths; and their passengers are largely composed of those whose speech declares them to be Americans. Maybe Old World sight-seers are biding their time, wishing to see the Exhibition in its completeness, or to utilise the time further by associating themselves with some congress or other in which they are interested. Whatever the cause, there is at this date no rush from Europe to the States. There are whisperings which tell us that Chicagoans are bleeding visitors unmercifully, that extortion is not confined to hotels, and so on; but such rumours generally shrink into small compass when investigated upon the spot, and that is reason enough why we should accept the statements with reserve. It is also one of the many reasons why THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST should have the whole subject of the Exposition, including the journey from London to Chicago and back, personally investigated by one of its staff, who, as a pharmacist, observes, notes, and writes. It is quite appropriate, therefore, that the first of the series of articles contributed by our representative should deal with

THE TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

and the many incidental occurrences which are only learnt by experience. Perhaps there is nothing so unsatisfactory to those who have not already crossed the Atlantic as the anticipation of the mode of life prevailing on the great ocean liners. It is the little things which one is ignorant of, and which he forgets as soon as he steps again upon *terra firma*—the latter fact accounting for the somewhat varied opinions to be gathered from those who have done it. But before we deal with these little things let us consider the

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

available to the tourist, and the cost. There is now said to be a steamship leaving England for the United States every

day of the week; and there are more than a dozen engaged in the traffic, the Cunard, White Star, and American Companies leading the way in England. The competition between these companies is one of speed, not price, and at present the Cunard leads the way. It is no business of ours to criticise the almost fierce rivalry existing between the premier companies to out-distance each other by an hour or two on a six days' journey. Even so small an advantage is appreciated by voyagers, and we must not overlook the fact that within the past ten years twenty-four hours have been wiped off the record. For all that the first-class passengers have to pay, although the fares are not more now than they were ten years ago, but in that time the steerage fare has been reduced to about a half.

If it comes to a choice of a vessel charging 30*l.* return as a minimum, and one charging 22*l.*, there should be little hesitation in choosing the former, for there, we shall find, the vessels are large, comfortable, and speedy, while in the latter we have single-screw ships, comparatively small, and second-rate in speed. There are certain minor considerations, such as *cuisine*, in which one company excels another, but in the course of the voyage everything really becomes subordinate to speed and the behaviour of the vessel in rough seas. Very good sailors can travel in anything. The trouble is that there are few of that ilk in the world—one in ten, if we may judge from the *Campania* dining-saloon in the two days following her set-out from Queenstown on May 21. The advantages of such a large vessel as the *Campania* will be dealt with when we speak of that ocean greyhound's characteristics. The following are the summer rates of the principal companies:—

Company	Ships	Fares
Cunard ..	<i>Campania</i> class	Single, 18 <i>l.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i> ; return, 30 <i>l.</i> to 63 <i>l.</i>
	<i>Etruria</i> ..	Single, 12 <i>l.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i> ; return, 22 <i>l.</i> to 63 <i>l.</i>
White Star	—	Same rates as Cunard, with 10 per cent. off for return.
American	<i>New York and Paris</i>	14 <i>l.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i> ; 10 per cent. off for return.
	Other vessels	12 <i>l.</i> to 35 <i>l.</i> ; 10 per cent. off for return.
Other lines	—	10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> upwards.

The intermediate accommodation on the best vessels is very good indeed, and the table provided is ample, although not so rich as that placed before first-cabin passengers (not a disadvantage every day). The rates are from 17*l.* to 22*l.* return on the quickest vessels, and 15*l.* to 17*l.* on the slower ones. Bad sailors, who wish to do the voyage as economically as possible, and who can put their pride in their pockets, should not hesitate to travel second cabin on a quick vessel rather than first on a cheaper one.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

Every person has his own ideas and tastes as to wardrobe. Its extent and nature depend, in a large measure, upon the length of the holiday. So far as dressing on board ship is concerned, the first consideration is warmth. However brightly the sun may shine, the breeze is always fresh, and towards evening quite chilly. A warm suit of tweeds, a cloth cap, ulster, and rug are necessities. Tennis-shoes for deck-walking are an advantage. It is quite unnecessary to dress for dinner, all that is done in that direction being to replace the tweed jacket by a black morning coat as the dinner-time approaches. The whole of the extra clothing for the voyage can be put in a valise, but if the traveller is wise he will pack all his luggage in a regulation cabin-trunk—viz., one not exceeding 14 inches high, 2 feet wide, and 3½ feet long. One is very commonly told to buy a deck-chair before going on board, and he is strongly tempted to by touts at the Liverpool landing-stage. Better not yield to the temptation, as chairs can be obtained from the deck-steward for a few shillings, and this avoids the misery of owning a piece of furniture that one does not know what to do with afterwards. It is necessary to get up early every morning to secure a position on deck if a particular post is fancied. As good cigars can be bought cheaper in London than in America, smokers should carry a stock of their favourites. Excellent tobacco can be bought on board ship at 2s. 6d. and 4s. per lb., cigars at from 3d. to 9d., and cigarettes at the usual rates. Spirits, and alcoholic beverages generally, are obtainable at moderate rates. Those who require it may enjoy the luxury of a shilling shave, and the barber carries a small stock of perfumes, &c., and tweed caps for the forgetful. Writing-materials are supplied by the ship; so, too, matches, iced water, coffee, beef-tea, and the like *ad libitum*. Those who take the morning plunge should not forget their sponges. These particulars exhaust the small things we have alluded to as being preparatory to the journey. We must now turn our attention to the noble vessel which leads the ships of the world in size, speed, and comfort—

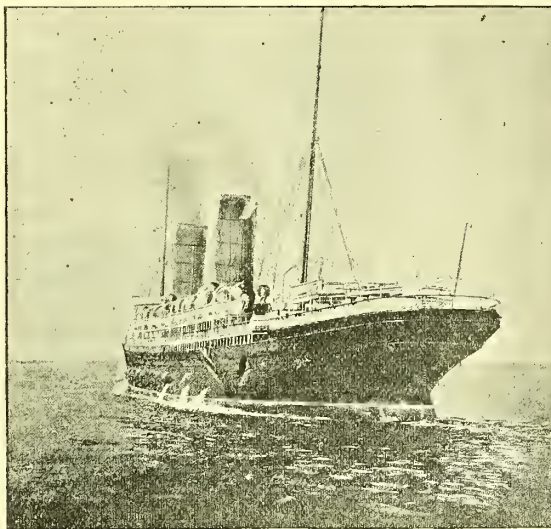
THE "CAMPANIA"

—the life on board which is typical of what prevails on all. But first the vessel. When Longfellow sang—

Build me straight, O worthy master,
Staunch and strong a goodly vessel
That shall laugh at all disaster
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle;

his notion of a ship was embryonic compared to the conception which the Cunard Company submitted to the worthy masters at Fairfield Dockyards. It may be remembered that the gigantic white elephant—the *Great Eastern*—was 680 feet long and 83 feet broad, and had a tonnage of 24,360. The *Campania* is 600 feet long, 65 feet 3 inches broad, and her tonnage is 12,500: consequently she is the largest trading vessel now afloat, the *Paris* being 72 feet 4 inches shorter, and only 2 feet narrower. Therein lies the superiority of the *Campania*: wide though she is, the great length of the hull makes the vessel cut the water like a razor, and the speed attained in face of head-winds and rough seas astonishes the passenger. It should be noted that the engines of the *Campania* are of 30,000-horse power, and that on her first trip she did 22 knots an hour with perfect ease. Here is her record for three days from Queens-town on May 21:—Shortly after starting (3 P.M.) the piston of one of the engines became overheated, and for the better

part of the first day's run only one screw was at work, consequently the first day's record was low—viz., 403 miles up to noon; between then and noon of Tuesday 488 miles were covered; and Wednesday's log showed a record of 518 miles. To the non-professional mind the force at work to propel such a stupendous weight and volume of material through the water is inconceivable. It is only when we take in the growth of the vessel from the laying of the keel in September, 1891, to the completion of the ship ready for sea in April last, that we can get a notion of the vessel's magnitude. Note, therefore, that the exact length of the vessel—i.e., over all—is 622 feet, the breadth 65 feet 3 inches, and the depth from the shade deck 59½ feet. Raise the skeleton of such a structure from ribs of steel, starting with a keel of plates 4½ feet to 8 feet deep, strengthen the centre with girders 15 feet and 30 feet long, then cover the skeleton from bow to stern with a steel skin 1 inch in thickness, each bit of the skin being 25 feet long, 6 feet broad, and weighing 2 tons, and we get a faint idea of the weight of the vessel. Why, the weight of the mere shell must be reckoned by thousands of tons! Then we must place in the shell two engines, each of which is as big as a three-storey double-fronted villa; a dozen boilers, each 18 feet in diameter and 17 feet long; two funnels, each as high as Eddystone light-house, if we reckon from the base, and 20 feet in diameter; and to these we must add steel masts, several small engines and boilers, electric-lighting plant, steel decks—a perfect wilderness of steel appurtenances—before we get to all that makes the vessel habitable. Into the purely engineering and mechanical details of the structure of the ship it is unnecessary that we should enter, but the factors in a lump give to anyone with a knowledge of physics—especially of the application of steam—food for reflection, and they provide a fine tribute to the progress of mechanical science in the fight with Nature's elements. Our first acquaintance with the *Campania* as



THE "CAMPANIA."

A FLOATING HABITATION

is rather disappointing. The public rooms are so magnificent in area and furnishing that we forget we are on board ship, and wonder why the ceilings are not higher. We are also apt to forget that there is the power of 30,000 horses

agitating the vessel, and the throbbing irritates us. The first blow of rough weather, the first dreadful swell, makes us all in love with our temporary home, and before we are two days out at sea experienced Atlantic travellers tell us that this ship and that, which they know well, would roll like a log and pitch like a cork in this sea that the *Campania* cuts through as a skiff cuts the smooth Thames. The remarkable steadiness of the *Campania* is her most characteristic feature. Her pitch is seldom of that depressing nature which gives one the feeling that he is losing grip of his internal economy, and makes him wonder why medical skill has no sovereign relief for the nausea which follows.

The vessel provides accommodation for 537 first-class passengers, 300 intermediate, and 590 steerage. The first-class state-rooms are all placed forward, remote from the engines, and are situated on three decks. They vary in size from spacious state-rooms on the promenade-deck to smaller rooms on the lower decks shared by two passengers. The beds in these rooms are most comfortable, and the ventilation of every room is as near perfection as it can be, there being small gratings at top and bottom which suffice to keep up a gentle circulation of air all night, so that in the morning the atmosphere is not in the least tainted. This applies to the inside as well as the outside berths.

The first thing that the passenger sees on opening up the

toilet-cabinet is a cake of Pears' soap, made of the superior basis, but smaller in size than the 1s. tablet. The Pears Company have had the contract for this item for about ten years, and as far as our representative could gather the soap is not likely to be changed. The Cunard Company use about 70,000 cakes of the soap annually—that is, 1,000 cakes per ship per trip—and there are four ships every three weeks. First and second cabin passengers are the worshippers of Pears; those who are located in the steerage have not the same temptation to wash. While speaking of soap it may be said that

THE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

of the vessel are all that could be desired. The public rooms, like the sleeping-rooms, are absolutely free from stuffiness, even when the doors are kept shut for a long time. The sweet air throughout the whole of the ship arises, we understand, from the use of a special valve in the port-holes, something on the floating-ball principle, which closes the orifice when the holes are under water, and drops by its own weight when above the surface. Ventilating-fans are also in use, but of these the passenger sees nothing. Lavatories, urinals, w.c.'s, and baths are placed in get-at-able positions contiguous to the sleeping-quarters and the public rooms. Complete though all the arrangements for the good health and comfort of the passengers are, everything sinks into insignificance beside the grandeur of

THE PUBLIC ROOMS.

The dining-saloon is a vast hall extending to the whole width of the ship, 62 feet, and 100 feet in length. In the centre is a well or dome which gives this part of the room a height of three decks—viz., 33 feet—and the quiet-toned stained glass on the top, with bevelled glass on the sides, adds to the richness of the light which streams through the well. The saloon has sitting-accommodation for the full complement of cabin passengers, and at night when it is lighted with more than a hundred electric glow-lamps in art crystal globes, the richly-carved mahogany lining and ivory and gold roof are seen in splendid effect. Here breakfast is served at 8.30 A.M., luncheon at 1 P.M., and dinner at 7 P.M. But these meals are apparently insufficient for ocean travellers, for courteous stewards bring one a cup of hot coffee after the bath in the morning; the deck steward, who is a marvel of attention and kindness, serves out beef-tea and biscuits on the promenade-deck at 11 A.M.; there is afternoon tea from 4 to 6; and an informal supper is ready between 9 and 10 for those who have dined insufficiently, or not at all.

In connection with the meals, it may be mentioned that fresh menu-cards are put on the table every day. Our representative happened to discover the printer on board in his little press-room, and he was informed that there is sufficient work to keep him busy all day. Once upon a time a daily newspaper was produced on the Cunard ships, but for some reason or other the company have stopped the practice, and there is no longer opportunity for chronicling the events of the day, and none but those who have crossed the Atlantic know how much is lost to literature in consequence. Above the dining-saloon is a

DRAWING-ROOM AND MUSIC-SALOON,

furnished in a style of luxurious elegance, and here during every voyage is held a concert for the benefit of the Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool, and Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, Staten Island. At the concert held on Thursday, May 25, Mr. Ernest Hart was chairman, and there were piano and harmonica solos and grave and gay songs. Although Mr. Edward Lloyd, the famous tenor, was on board, he did not contribute to the evening's programme, nor did two Gaiety actresses who were also in the saloon. In the course of the evening the chairman gave an address, advocating the claims of the institutions, on behalf of which each one present had paid 2s. 6d. for the programme. After the address "the plate" went round, Mr. Hewlett, the wholesale druggist, being one of those who opened the purse-strings of charitable voyagers.

Further forward is the

LIBRARY AND WRITING-ROOM.

In this there are eighteen writing-desks, and a library of about 1,000 volumes, which is the talk of the ship, as it con-

tains a most catholic selection of general literature, such as a man of supremely good literary taste would select. A steward has charge of the library, and gives out books at all hours except between 3 and 5. This room is excellently lighted, which remark also applies to the smoking-room located aft on the promenade-deck. In some respects this is the most popular room in the ship, for it is there that men court their "Cuban loves so darkly fair," and invoke spirits from the vasty deep bar. The smoking-room is lined in walls and ceiling with old English oak, heavily carved, and chairs and tables are made of the same wood. These, then, are the principal public rooms of the ship, but the grand staircase has round it enticing lounges which are seldom empty, the promenade-deck, which stretches along each side like a village street, is packed thick with chairs for the indolent, and pedestrians are ever treading the deck with a determination that would be comical were the exercise not truly necessary; for it is the greatest trouble in the world to digest one meal before the next comes along, and to maintain the intestinal tract in a healthy state. We may, therefore, warn novitiates who wish to reduce *mal de mer* to a minimum to eat sparingly, exercise thoroughly, and avoid the smoke-room for the first day or two. Further, to aid the animal economy by a liberal dose of Franz Josef, or similar mineral water, or the international Eno, every morning. The doctor has enough to do without attending to pharmacists. Several chests with him in

THE DISPENSARY

revealed the surprising amount of medical work which there is upon an Atlantic liner. Every emigrant who steps upon the New York wharf must be provided with a certificate of vaccination, the United States authorities being rigidly careful in this respect. It is the duty of the medical officer to examine each steerage passenger as soon as possible after leaving Queenstown, and those who have not been vacci-



nated, or who do not show the characteristic cicatrix, are at once operated on. The certificate which the doctor gives is a card bearing these words, "Cunard Line, s.s. *Campania*. Vaccinated." It is signed by the doctor, and on the back of the card in English, German, Swedish, French, and Italian, is the following instruction:—

Keep this card to avoid detention at quarantine, and on railroads, in the United States.

To facilitate the work of inspection the doctor's consulting-room and dispensary are situated on the upper deck, with a door opening on the promenade used by the intermediate and steerage passengers, and a private door for the use of saloon passengers opening into the corridor. It is to the former door that the emigrants come one by one for inspection, and several days elapse before the average contingent of 500 can be examined and certified.

The dispensary is a room some 12 feet long by 8 feet wide. It is well stocked with all essential medicines, and is provisioned, not only with the usual drugs and chemicals, but also with such specialities as the doctor selects. Dr. Finucane is a diplomate of the Royal Irish Colleges, and, though apparently not over 40, is the most experienced surgeon in the company's fleet.

On the same deck there are two hospitals, one for males

and the other for females, and seldom a trip passes in which there are not patients in these. Dr. Finucane is exceedingly fortunate in his treatment, and has not had a death on board the vessels under his charge for a long time. Births are rare, for a sharp eye is kept on all the poor women who come on board (it is pitiful to see the poverty of those who embark at Queenstown), and when it is thought that the perils of the sea would hasten events unduly, the interesting passengers are gently advised to spend some weeks on shore. Strange to say, the bulk of the medical practice on board is not with these poor people, but with the saloon passengers, who keep Dr. Finucane busy from morning till night. Sometimes the presence of a distinguished practitioner on board is taken advantage of for consultations, and there were not a few of that character during the last trip.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN BLACK, 2 Newcastle Street, Strand, Exhibition Promoter.

THE first meeting of the creditors herein was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, on Monday last, before Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Assistant Receiver. The debtor, who was the promoter and secretary of the recent Chemists' and Druggists' Exhibition, has filed accounts showing total liabilities, 5,513*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* of which 5,458*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* are expected to rank against assets valued at 138*l.* 16*s.* There was no offer, and the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor is appointed for June 21, at noon.

Re DAN RYLANDS, Shepcote, Barnsley.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on Monday at the Law Society's Rooms, Sheffield, under the presidency of Mr. Clegg, Official Receiver for the Sheffield district.

The debtor was not present, as a few days after the receiving-order he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, and he was still seriously ill.

The Chairman said, in addition to the colliery, quarry, and brick-works owned by the debtor he had been connected with Dan Rylands (Limited), and it was only fair in the interests of the shareholders of that company that he should read the following letter from Mr. Learoyd, of Huddersfield:—

"My London firm act as solicitors for Dan Rylands (Limited). As it is possible you or the creditors may require some information at the meeting as to Mr. Rylands' connection with the company, I propose to attend it, and either at the meeting, or before then, shall be pleased to answer any inquiries you may wish to make. I daresay before now you have learned that Mr. Rylands has no shares in the company and no interest in it, he having sold or pledged the whole of his shares and having resigned his position as director."

The Chairman said he had written to Mr. Learoyd, telling him it was not worth his while to come as he had discovered that Mr. Rylands was no longer connected with the company, and that it was in no way affected by the failure. Some people had got rather nervous, thinking that Dan Rylands (Limited) had become involved, but there was no foundation for such a notion.

A statement of affairs had been prepared by debtor's solicitors, showing gross liabilities amounting to 302,200*l.*, of which 229,412*l.* was due to fully-secured creditors. The liabilities expected to rank for dividend amounted to 73,788*l.* The assets consisted of the colliery and estates, at Blythe and Seaton valued at 185,000*l.*; shares in various companies valued at 80,250*l.*; land and houses valued at 30,000*l.*; and debtor was entitled under a will to 1,500*l.*; total, 296,730*l.* If the properties realised what they cost (except the colliery, about which there was no exact information), there would be a surplus from the securities of 67,338*l.* The trade liabilities amounted to 16,376*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; but there were bills—accommodation and otherwise—amounting to 53,000*l.*; wages, 1,480*l.*, of which 534*l.* was payable in full. The debtor had been an exceedingly fortunate man until a short time ago, and three years ago he was worth from 90,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* He had speculated heavily in sinking the colliery, and the turn of Fortune's wheel had sent him down. He was of opinion that if the creditors would wait, a man of his

ability would be in a position to submit some kind of a scheme, therefore he should suggest that the meeting be adjourned for two months, for that purpose.

After some discussion, the Official Receiver's suggestion was adopted unanimously, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MARRIAGES

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

BISHOP—DISMORE.—On June 1, at All Saints' Church, Southampton, by the Rev. F. J. Ashmall, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, George Henry, only son of Samuel Bishop, chemist, Southampton, to Fannic Maria, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Dismore, Southampton.

PARKER—DUNMORE.—On May 31, at All Saints' Church, Wigston Magna, by the Rev. W. Whittingham, Vicar of South Wigston, and the Rev. H. J. Mason, of Wigston Magna, Mr. William Parker, chemist, South Wigston, near Leicester, to Miss Evaline 'Annie, daughter of Mr. William Dunmore, of South Wigston.

SMITH—RODGER.—On June 2, at the Cockburn Hotel, Edinburgh, by the Rev. John M'Murtrie, D.D., H. Murray Smith, M.A., Edinburgh, to Mary Haston Stuart, eldest daughter of John Rodger, chemist, Inverary.

STAMP—PETERS.—On June 4, 1863, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Edw. B. Stamp, pharmaceutical chemist, of Hampstead, to Alice, daughter of the late John Peters, of Sloane Square, Chelsea, and West Hill, Wandsworth. Silver wedding.

DEATHS.

ASHMORE.—On June 2, at New York, Mr. Charles Beckwith Ashmore, of 59 Cadogan Square, S.W., second son of Mr. Charles T. Ashmore, of 49 Nevcrn Square, S.W., and 6 Mincing Lane, E.C. The deceased gentleman, who was only 35 years of age, died suddenly of pneumonia. Mr. C. B. Ashmore was formerly a partner in his father's firm, and afterwards became connected with the American house of W. H. Cole & Co., for whom he made periodical business visits to the States. It was upon such a visit that he contracted his fatal illness.

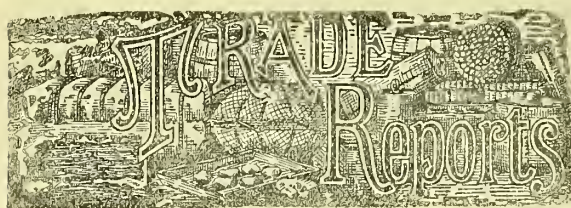
COX.—Mr. Samuel Cox, at his son's residence, at Allington Sea Point, South Africa. Deceased, who left England some fifteen years ago, was formerly in business as a chemist and druggist in Week Street, Maidstone.

DEAR.—On June 2, George Dear, at 61 Fairbridge Road, Holloway, aged 66, forty-seven years the valued servant of Messrs. Barron & Harvey, Giltspur Street, London.

FITT.—On June 2, 1893, from pneumonia, Mr. Henry Fitt, manager to Messrs. William Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street. Aged 57 years. Mr. Fitt had faithfully served his employers for a period of forty years in the capacities of clerk and manager, and his loss is sincerely regretted by them. He was well known to many in the trade, and esteemed by all who knew him.

HICKSON.—On June 4, Mr. R. W. Hickson, chemist and druggist, Whitefriargate, Hull, suddenly. Aged 32.

A NEW PREPARED PAPER.—The *Droguisten Zeitung* is responsible for the statement that in Germany a patent has been refused, and the manufacture and sale have been prohibited, of a paper so prepared that any ink-writing upon its surface could be erased by the simple application of a moist sponge. The paper was made of the ordinary ingredients, with the addition of asbestos and parchment-glue. The paper pulp, after rolling, was immersed for a short time (from six to thirty-five seconds, according to the thickness of the paper to be prepared from it) in concentrated sulphuric acid at 20°, diluted with 10 to 15 per cent. of water. It was then pressed between glass rollers, passed successively through water, ammonia solution, and for a second time through water, strongly pressed between rollers and dried on felt rollers, and, finally, on polished and heated metal rollers. The finished article is said to be precisely like ordinary paper. Its sale has been prohibited on account of the misuse to which it can be put.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 8

The Grasse Flower-crops.

The district of Grasse differs from the greater part of the rest of Europe, inasmuch as it has been suffering since the beginning of this month from an excess of rain, which threatens to injure many of the crops. The orange-flower harvest is at an end. It has produced rather more than a good average yield, but the average proportion of essential oil of neroli contained in the flowers has been smaller than usual. A large business in neroli oil is reported from Grasse at varying prices, the average being about 350f. per kilo. The rose harvest will last a few days longer yet, but a hailstorm which occurred a few days ago has destroyed the part of the crop which was still ungathered in the entire district covered by it. The orange-flowers have been sold at an average of 60c. per kilo; the rose-flowers realised 70c.; both these quotations being moderate.

The Alleged Adulteration of Turkey Opium.

A Constantinople correspondent writes:—"Some three to four months back reference was made in your columns to a parcel of opium belonging to an English firm which had been declared by the medical commission of the Imperial Customs here to be adulterated. The whole affair was got up by the would-be monopolists in order to make the Government believe that abuses flourished in the opium trade and that it was necessary to have it controlled under one management. H.B.M.'s ambassador energetically took the matter up, and insisted on the retesting of the parcel of opium by competent authorities. The retest proved that the opium was of the finest quality produced in Turkey, yielding 11½ per cent. of morphia. The British ambassador thereupon insisted on the Imperial Customs making a full and public retraction of the charge of adulteration brought against the British firm in question, and this has lately appeared in the columns of the local press."

The Ipecacuanha Analysis.

The result of Professor Atfield's analysis of the ipecacuanha samples placed in his hands has not yet been made known. In the meantime it remains impossible to sell any of the woody descriptions except at a considerable reduction in price. The only reference to the question at issue at to-day's auctions was a casual observation by Mr. Figgis that he trusted the druggists would do nothing to drive away this trade from London. There is, apparently, a strong feeling on the part of some of the brokers and the export druggists that, if any obstacles are placed in the way of selling the "woody" root in this port, it may in future be consigned directly to France and Germany.

ACETANILID.—The makers are raising the prices of this antipyretic, which has been very much depreciated of late by competition; the reason is said to be that acetanilid is gradually taking the place of antipyrin, and that its use is much increasing. Not very long ago the price was 1s. 6d., and until lately it was 1s. 7½d., per lb.; now some of the makers ask 1s. 9d., and an advance to 2s. 6d. is thought to be probable.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is tending lower. Crystals, 39° to 40°, are offering at 6½d., and 34° to 35° at 6d. per lb. Liquid carbolic, 95-per-cent, is quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per gallon. The stocks are said to be comparatively small, and the output from now until the end of the summer will hardly be a quarter of that during the winter months. These facts may prevent a further decline, but, unless a cholera epidemic should set in, there is every prospect that later in the year we shall see lower prices for this article.

ACID (CITRIC).—The exports of citric acid from London have been:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
May	655	538	381	665	877
January 1–May 31	2,138	2,706	1,745	3,657	2,553

Fairly steady at 1s. 5½d. per lb., but there is not much life in the market.

ACONITE.—Some fresh imports of Japanese root offered at to-day's drug sales did not find purchasers; they were bought in at 22s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Curaçao aloes are in very small supply. A parcel of very old import was offered to-day, without reserve, and sold at from 16s. to 20s. for brown, of fair flavour, down to 5s. and 6s. for common cindery overheated. Cape aloes: The supply is getting smaller and smaller, and only 9 cases were offered to-day; for 2 of these of good quality a bid of 27s. was refused, showing a tendency to further increase in price. Seven packages ordinary dull and stony sold at 23s.; common soft at 13s. per cwt. East India aloes are very scarce, especially in the better qualities. At auction to-day, however, 12 casks Socotrine fair, hard, good colour and flavour, but mixed with leaves and drossy, sold at about 10s. below valuation—namely, 60s. per cwt.; darker ditto brought 50s.

AMBERGRIS.—In fairly large supply, but the only parcel sold to-day was 1 oz. fair grey, of somewhat weak flavour, which realised 77s. 6d.; good grey, of fine flavour, was bought in at 100s.; small chips at 80s. per oz.

ANISE.—The prospects of the crop everywhere appear to be very poor, and, with the continued demand and small stocks, prices have gone up to from 25s. 6d. to 23s. for seed of last year's crop, according to quality.

ANTIMONY.—At auction 54 cases crude Japanese were bought in at 24l. 10s. per cwt.

ARECA.—No sales were effected, but the market is tending very much lower; 16s. was the highest bid obtainable for 41 boxes, which were bought in at 22s. nominally. For another parcel a bid of 19s. is to be submitted.

BALSAM (TOLU).—In our issue of last week we quoted 1s. 1d. for good quality; this should have been 1s. 3d. per lb.

BELLADONNA.—The new English extract is now being offered at an advance of 1s. 6d. per lb., the price being now 6s., whereas it was formerly 4s. 6d. Of Foreign belladonna, no prices have yet been received for new crop.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra benzoin of fine quality is scarce, and in good demand. At auction to-day 15 cases out of 66 sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. for fine seconds pale, almondy centres, old fracture, and 105s. for ordinary seconds, with few almonds, and broad false-packed sides. Palembang benzoin is tending slightly easier, 15 boxes fair, partly almondy, selling at 36s. per cwt. A considerable quantity of Siam gum was included in the sales, but it had not been reached when our report closed.

BUCHU keeps steady, 6 bales selling to-day, at from 4¾d. to 5½d. for yellowish to good bright round green leaves; good bright small long narrow leaves brought 1s. per lb. Other parcels were shown, but all bought in.

CALABAR BEANS are very cheap at present. A bid of 2d. per lb. was rejected for one parcel, while for another one an offer of 1½d. was accepted.

CALUMBA.—A considerable supply of this article was partly pressed for sale, without reserve, and sold at a decline

of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Of 608 hags, 301 sold at from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. for small to bold, partly dusty brown to yellow mixed sorts.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The rise in the crude camphor market which set in early last week has since received a further impetus by the report that the steamer *Radnorshire*, which has 2,000 piculs on board, has caught fire in the Suez Canal. It is expected, however, that the cargo will be saved; at any rate, partly. It is difficult to obtain definite quotations; but it is said that business has been done in *Japan* gum at 122s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, and that for *China* camphor 115s. per cwt. is asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—At to-day's auctions 2 cases *Japanese* refined camphor in 2-lb. tablets brought the comparatively good price of 1s. 9½d. per lb.

CARAWAY-SEED is very much dearer, 31s. being asked now for fair quality *Dutch* seed. Essential oil has consequently been advanced in price. The prospects for the coming crop on the Continent are exceedingly bad.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply at to-day's auctions was small, amounting only to about 150 boxes, but the buyers could only be brought to operate by the inducement of lower prices. At an average decline of 2d. they took 109 boxes, paying the following rates:—*Ceylon-Mysore*, medium to bold yellowish pale, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; medium size fair pale, round and long mixed, 2s.; small to medium fair yellow, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; very small, 1s. 5d.; dull small brown, 1s. 3d. per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar*, medium brownish, 1s. 7d.; very small, 1s. 3d. per lb. Seeds realised 1s. 5d. per lb.

CASCARILLA.—For 7 hales fair brown broken bark an offer of 24s. per cwt. was rejected, the owner buying in the lot at 28s.

CASTORUM.—The sales included 33 lbs. imported from New York, for which, according to quality, from 35s. to 95s. per lb. was paid, and 6½ lbs. from Quebec, which realised 85s. per lb. These prices show some falling-off from the high rates current in the early part of the year.

CHAMOMILES.—Belgian are still rising, and for good quality 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt. is asked.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's drug-sales 44 packages *South American* bark sold at high prices for genuine *Lora* bark, which brought from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for medium to fine bright quill. *Huanoco* in fair to good quills realised 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Five bales fair *Cartagena* bark brought 6d. per lb., and a parcel of six cases (770 lbs.) split quill *Ecuadorian red bark*, of fair colour, was bought in. at 8s. per lb. Five bales *Pitayo* sold, without reserve, at ½d. to 1d. per lb. Detailed reports of the Java cinchona sales held in Amsterdam on June 1, show that the equivalent of 1,256 kilos. sulphate of quinine sold at a unit of 4½c., 4,660 kilos. at 4¾c., 3,830 kilos. at 5c., 750 kilos. at 5½c., and 854 kilos. at 5¾c. The tone of the market was very flat, especially for the higher grades of bark. Of pharmaceutical barks very little was offered. A splendid parcel of small *Officinalis* quills from the Government plantations brought from 37c. to 51c. per half-kilo. Several lots of fine druggists' barks from private plantations sold at a slight improvement in price.

CIVET.—The value still keeps increasing. Two sales are reported this week, at 14s. 3d. per oz. for good quality. None was offered at the drug auctions.

COCA-LEAVES.—Eight hales good green *Truxillo* leaves, of fair flavour, were shown and bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The price of this article advanced about ½d. per lb. at Tuesday's monthly auctions, when 400 cases of Cadbury's brand sold at 13¾d. to 13½d. per lb., while a small parcel of 3-oz. cakes brought 14½d. to 14¼d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—The owners ask rather firm prices, 1s. 3d. being demanded to-day for 22 cases good pale mixed Turkey, and 1s. for a parcel of hold palish apple from Asia Minor.

CUBEBS of ordinary quality sold to-day at a decline of from 5s. to 10s., 7 bags very brown mixed rather stalky berries realising only 65s. per cwt., and 3 bags stalks selling, without reserve, at 10s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—Twenty-seven bags of fair quality, from Naples, were shown to-day. The price is 26s. per cwt.

CUSCUS-ROOT has advanced very considerably; 75 bales recently imported from Bombay being sold to-day, with strong competition, at the price of 24s. per cwt., subject to approval.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Fairly steady. Of 8 cases lump, 4 sold at 11l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. for soft seedy of good bright colour, and at 9l. 10s. per cwt. for ditto, partly hard and dull mixed.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The market is in a singular position, for while everyone professes to expect higher prices in the future, the weather having been very adverse to the formation of ergot in the rye, several holders nevertheless appear anxious to part with their belongings at comparatively low prices. Sales of fair German ergot have been made during the week at 1s. 6d. per lb., and there is an offer in the market from Hamburg at 1s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. On the other hand, most of the holders of *Spanish* ergot stand out for very high prices. At auction to-day 1s. 8d. was asked for 7 bags of small grey German ergot, but the only bid for it was one of 1s. 4d. per lb.

FENNEL-SEED.—Seven bags of good quality Turkish seed were bought in at 23s., a hid of 19s. being rejected.

GALLS.—For good blue Turkish galls, 60s. per cwt. is still the price asked privately. At to-day's auctions, 43 hags of damaged common white galls sold, "for account of whom it might concern," at 33s. to 40s. per cwt.; common blues brought 57l. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—There is no alteration in position, fine gum of bright fracture, partly cakey, was bought in at 13l., and of 14 cases ordinary kind 5 sold at 10l. 10s. for very broken and ricey pipe, and 9l. for dull hold Saigon lump of little or no colour.

GUAIACUM.—Dull of sale; 10 boxes sold to-day with some difficulty, at from 4¼d. to 5½d. for ordinary low woody and strong mixed gum partly in block.

GUM ACACIA.—There is now very little fine soft white *Turkey* gum left in Liverpool. The business recently concluded there ranged in price from 52s. 6d. to 65s. for hard amber to mixed, and from 75s. to 80s. per cwt. for fine soft white. Small lots of *Gehzirah* gum sold at 33s. per cwt. Bas du Fleuve description of *Senegal* gum at 45s., and medium *Nigerat* 22s. 6d. to 30s. In 1892 there was much activity in the gum-trade at Suakin, but at the close of the season the merchants were considerably out of pocket. Early in the year there was a great demand for acacia gum in Europe, and the merchants embarked in the trade with such eagerness that the markets were soon flooded; prices came down suddenly to an extraordinarily low figure. While the home markets were thus running down, the buying price at Suakin did not fall in proportion, and the result was heavy loss. The best qualities of picked Kordofan gum are sent from Suakin to England. One of the Suakin dealers makes it up in cases of fourteen different qualities, determined by the size of the pieces, their relative hardness and colour. The total exports from Suakin in 1892 were 15,001 cwt., valued at 43,796l. Half of it went to England, two-fifths to Trieste, the remainder to Egypt, India, &c. Very little of any consequence was offered to-day; some fair but glassy Turkish sorts were bought in, at 65s., and for Trieste picked gum small to medium palish drop 8l. 2s. 6d. was accepted without reserve, while small to medium palish drop brought 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. *Senegal* gums are very quiet, the price ranging from 44s. to 45s. for Galam up to 49s. for Bas du Fleuve.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Good pale drop is worth nominally 50s. to 55s. per cwt.

GUM KINO.—The 2-cwt. case sent back here from New York which was offered some time ago, showing fair East Indian quality, was put up again, 20l. was asked for it, and a hid of 16l. was refused.

GUM MYRRH is rather neglected, and some dark Aden sorts sold cheaply at 75s. per cwt.; for fine sorts 90s. was bid, which shows a much better price, and common pickings realised 39s. For fine clean coarse siftings a hid of 68s. per cwt. was rejected.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Ordinary kinds have been in request at steady rates, the quotations being 11l. to 12l. per cwt. for

thirds, and from 5*l.* up to 10*l.* 10*s.* for lower kinds. Fine Bassorah hog gum has realised 6*l.* 15*s.*, seconds 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., and fine Syrian hog, the last of the first hand stock, 75*s.* per cwt. At to-day's auctions, one case out of three fair yellow Bagdad seconds sold at 11*l.* 7*l.* 6*d.* per cwt.

HELLEBORE keeps dear; powder is worth 27*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt.

HENBANE.—The new season's English *Extract* is just coming on to the market at very high prices, 8*s.* being asked for it, which is an advance of 2*s.* over the last quotation. *Leaves* are quoted at 9*s.* per lb., which is also 1*s.* dearer.

HONEY.—Jamaica honey of the new crop is coming in and sold at to-day's auctions at a decline of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., fair liquid brown honey at 27*s.*, and rather ordinary grey liquid at 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. A parcel of 24 boxes clover honey from Canterbury, New Zealand, fine white candied in boxes of four 28-lb. tins, brought 38*s.* per cwt. with good competition.

INDIGO.—Calcutta reports, dated May 17, state that everything points to a favourable season throughout the indigo districts.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The stock in Trieste at the end of May was 134 tons, against 132 tons at the end of April. The last quotations from that port were: For closed flowers, 82*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms; half-open ditto, 70*s.* to 72*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f.; and open flowers, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.*, c.i.f. At auction 5 bags open flowers were bought in at 70*s.* per cwt., but the owner would have accepted 62*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—The enormous quantity of 170 packages *Brazilian* root, which is more than has ever been offered at any single auction, was shown to-day. The average quality was exceedingly poor, some bales apparently consisting almost entirely of wood. The chief importers showed themselves anxious to meet the market, and succeeded with some difficulty in selling the greater part of their packages. Altogether 123 bales were sold at a decline, as compared with the previous auctions, of 3*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. for good qualities (of which only a few bales were offered), and of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. for woody root, which to-day, in several instances, fell to below 4*s.* per lb. The following prices were paid:—Fair to good annulated sound and slightly damaged root, 5*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; ordinary very dull and woody mixed sound root, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; damaged ditto, from 4*s.* to 5*s.*; very woody, from 3*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.* per lb. Of *Curtugena* root 40 bags were offered. Eight of these, all damaged, sold at the low price of 3*s.* per lb. Good plump root is held for 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

IRISH MOSS is very low in price now, but the article is quite neglected by buyers. Common qualities are offering at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton in Liverpool.

JALAP.—In good supply, 83 bales being offered to-day. One importer pressed his parcel for sale and thereby caused the price—which previously had been fairly steady—to drop fully 1*l.* per lb. The 64 bales sold realised the following prices: Vera Cruz, partly bold and heavy, partly small mixed, all more or less damaged, from 7½*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb.; Vera Cruz and Tampico mixed, partly split and dull, 8*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb. For a parcel of good heavy root a bid of 10*d.* per lb. was refused.

KOLA.—At auction to-day 18 bags of fair brown West African kola were bought in at 6½*d.* per lb.; one other parcel sold at the same price. Thirteen tons of West African kola were recently offered for sale at Amsterdam. We believe that several London dealers bid as much as 4½*d.* for small lots, but the owners refused to sell the parcel except in its entirety, under those conditions it is said to have realised 2½*d.* per lb., the purchasers being French houses.

MUSK.—A considerable quantity of this article was sold to-day at very irregular prices, Tonquin pods of the first pile selling at a decline of about 2*s.* for ordinary quality, while fine selected pods realised very high prices; third-pile pods were, upon the whole, rather easier. The following rates were paid:—First pile *Tonquin* pods; Of 16 caddies 8 sold at 77*s.* 6*d.* per oz., for fine selected medium to bold thin blue and brown skin with heavy underskin; 55*s.* for old-fashioned medium to bold pods, untrimmed thick top and underskin; and 50*s.* to 52*s.* for rather less slightly

parcels; for a lot of small to medium pods, rather broken thin brown and blue skin, well trimmed, 59*s.* was refused, 60*s.* being the price; of third-pile pods 9 caddies were all sold at 43*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.*, for small to medium pods, well-trimmed, blue and brown skin and underskin; and from 30*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* for old-fashioned small to bold fairly dry pods with top and underskin. Several lots of so-called *Grain* musk sold at from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

NUX VOMICA is cheaper for common qualities, which were in large supply to-day; 365 bags were all sold at 11*s.* per cwt. for fine pale silvery Cochin; 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for dark and dull ditto; 6*s.* to 7*s.* for small to medium dull grey Bombay; and 5*s.* to 7*s.*, subject to approval, for common damaged dark seeds from Calcutta.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—We have received the following from Messina concerning *Italian essential oils*:—"The price of essence of lemon, which has continually fallen till last Easter, is now firmer, and some advance in value has taken place. The production has been a very good one, and the very high prices of last autumn will not be repeated this season, although a moderate advance is expected in June. The prices of other essences have been much depressed in consequence of the large production of essence of lemon, although essence of sweet orange of first-class quality and really good bergamot remain scarce, and the stock will be quite exhausted before the new season commences. The stock of genuine essence of mandarins is exhausted, and only the article containing a large percentage of sweet orange is to be had. Essence of bitter orange: The system of extracting the essence and shipping the almost flavourless residue of peels to England to be candied and sold as candied peel, has this year led to a vastly increased production of the oil. Being made from ripe fruit, the essence, however, lacks the aroma of the article made in the commencement of the season from fruit. Business has already commenced in essence of lemon for next season, and as the trees are loaded with flowers a good crop of lemons is prophesied. *Caraway* oil has advanced in consequence of the rise in the raw article. Some of the English distillers are now asking as much as 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb. English oil of *Peppermint* is dearer, 28*s.* per lb. being asked for good oil of the last crop. In *Lemongrass* some business has been done this week at what is termed a "secret price;" we believe that the nearest value on the spot is still 2½*d.* per lb. Of *Star-anise* oil 5 cases sold to-day, privately, at 5*s.* 8*d.* per lb. The "c.i.f." quotation is 5*s.* 3½*d.* per lb. Of *Eucalyptus* oil, 9 cases (each of 2 tins) from Sydney sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., a decline of 2*d.* to 3*d.* upon the last quotation in the private market. For a parcel from Melbourne, a bid of 1*s.* 3*d.* was rejected. For a small lot of Reunion *Geranium* oil 17*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked, and 3 pots East Indian geranium were bought in at 8*d.* per oz. Four cases (altogether 36 tons) pale green *Oil of cognac* brought 9*d.* per oz. The distillation of *Oil of rose* in Bulgaria is proceeding, but there are no reliable reports yet. Meanwhile holders here are firm, at from 28*s.* to 32*s.* per oz. At auction 60 bottles (total 201 oz. T.) were bought in. A bid of 26*s.* per oz. was refused for them.

OPTUM.—The London market has been excited this week, owing to continued unfavourable reports of the new crop which it is now declared is not likely to surpass 2,000 cases. Fully 150 cases are said to have changed hands here this week at very firm prices. The quotations are: *Soft shipping*, good to fine, 13*s.* to 14*s.*; fine *druggists'*, 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; seconds ditto, 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary to fine *Constantinople*, 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Persian*, 9*s.* to 12*s.* per lb. Our Smyrna correspondent writes on June 8:—Since last week the prospects for the growing crop have altogether changed, as no rain had fallen, and the spring sowings in consequence will be a complete failure. It is now the general opinion that the total crop will not exceed 2,500 to 3,000 cases. Notwithstanding these advices 30 cases of Talequale have been sold this week by speculators, who were compelled to realise, at the equivalent of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 9*d.* per lb. f.o.b., but to-day there is no more offering on these terms, and our large holders refuse to sell at any price for the present. It is, therefore, probable that our market will harden as the season advances, but from Constantinople a report dated May 81 runs as follows: "The opium market remains very quiet, the only business which has resulted being 20 cases

sold to interior speculators at about 9s. 9d. f.o.b., their reason for buying being reports of no rain from the Karahissar district and consequent serious risk of damage to the plants. For the moment much confidence cannot be placed in these reports, though some foundation may possibly exist.

ORRIS-ROOT.—Several bids were made to-day for the 31 packages offered, but only 3 bags sold at 66s. per cwt. for common dull Italian root. A parcel of small to medium pale bright Florentine was bought in at 100s., a bid of 93s. being rejected. Another offer of 72s. 6d. for fair Verona root was likewise refused. We hear from Italy, under date of June 1, that the stock of orris root in Leghorn is almost exhausted. For selected *Florentine* root 95s. f.o.b., and for ditto *Verona* 75s. 6d. f.o.b. is asked. Other qualities are not offering at present.

PATCHOULI-LEAVES.—Forty-three bales, slightly damaged, of recent import from Penang, partly of good flavour, brown to grey and all dusty, were bought in without mention of price.

QUASSIA has been much quieter this week, and no business has been reported. Prices remain nominally as last week. At to-day's auction, 5 tons of very small kiln-dried chips were bought in at 15l. 10s., a bid of 14l. being refused for them.

QUICKSILVER.—Very firm, at 6l. 15s. in the importers' hands. There is nothing offering below that price in the second hand.

QUININE.—The price of *Pelletier's* quinine in vials is at present 1s. 4½d. per oz. for quantities, not 15½d. per oz., as stated in our report of last week. In the London market no business is reported at all this week.

RHUBARB, of which the large quantity of 208 cases were shown to-day, was partly forced off upon an unwilling market, the result being a decline of fully 2d. per lb. in most instances. The following were among the prices paid:—*Shensi*, fine round, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark fracture medium to bold, 2s.; smaller ditto, 1s. 8d.; ordinary grey fracture, 1s. 4d. per lb.; *Shensi* pickings, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. *Canton*, extra bold fair coat, seven-eighths pinky fracture round, 1s. 6d.; druggists' root, small to medium size, mostly pinky fracture, fair appearance, 1s. 4d. per lb.; small flat fair coat, and fracture, 1s. 2d.; medium to bold round, one-fourth grey in fracture, 1s. 2d.; round pinky fracture, but partly spongy small, 11½d. to 1s.; small to medium, very rough coat spongy fracture flat, 10d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Twenty bales *Grey Jamaica* root sold to-day at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. 4d. for damaged root; for 4 bales *Lima-Jamaica* (damaged) 10½d. per lb. was accepted.

SCAMMONY ROOTS.—There is scarcely any stock left here now; the last business was at the rate of 35s. per cwt.

SENNA.—The total exports of senna-leaves from Suakin (Red Sea littoral) in 1892 amounted to 1,218,580 lbs., valued at 5,681l. Nearly 90 per cent. of it was shipped to Egypt, 80,740 lbs. to England, and 47,740 lbs. to Trieste. These figures show an improvement upon the year 1891. The bulk of the 1892 crop was exported to Egypt unpicked. That sent to England was first cleaned and sorted in Suakin, and fetched high prices. It is made up in three qualities: (1) best picked leaves; (2) broken leaves; (3) pods. The senna-pods are exported chiefly to Trieste, and are used for imparting a gloss to silk fabrics. The senna-plant grows wild and freely all over the Eastern Soudan. The best quality comes from the north (near Rowayyah), and inferior kinds from Sinkat and Erkowit. A parcel of 195 bags *Tinnevelly* of recent import, nearly all poor quality, sold at irregular rates, the commoner grades being, if anything, rather dearer; medium fair yellowish to green realised from 3d. to 4½d., common dark specky small to medium from 2d. down to ½d. per lb.; 2 bales ordinary *Pods* sold at ½d. per lb.

SOY.—Thirty-eight casks thin China sold to-day at a reduction in price—namely, 1s. 6d. per lb.—and 20 casks Japan, without reserve, at from 6d. to 9d. per lb.

SPERMACETI is dull, with an easier tendency; *American* has been sold in Liverpool as low as 1s. 3½d. per lb., and *Chilian* at 1s. 3¼d. per lb.

STAR-ANISE.—*Chinese* star-anise is from 15s. to 20s. lower. At auction to-day 2 cases, slightly mouldy, and not particularly fine, sold at 62s. 6d. per cwt.; another lot of 10 cases, *via* Hamburg, was bought in, nominally at 80s. per cwt. Fourteen packages of spurious *Japanese* star-anise were bought in at 25s.: there was no bid for this.

TEA.—The market is very dull all round this week, and prices show a further decline, though, as usual after a sharp fall, there is a fair amount of cautious buying going on in the country. On Wednesday Panyangs and Monings sold cheaply, from 6½d. for good useful tea, and clean common Shantam sold as low as 5½d. per lb. Scented capers were in auction in considerable quantity, but, being in many cases under reserve, were largely withdrawn; common tea selling down to 4¼d. Ceylon went slightly easier in some cases than the previous week, and very good value may be had in 6½d. to 7d. Pekoes and Pekoe Souchongs, while 8d. and 9d. broken Pekoes are a marvel of cheapness. A fair quantity of new Indian tea has sold at reasonable rates, but the greater part is thin liquoring tea, and quite useless for retailers. Old tea is slow of sale at the decline recently established.

VANILLA.—Over 500 tins of vanilla, including supplies from Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Fiji, were offered to-day. Nearly the whole sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per lb., the finer grades showing the greater fall. Fine 7½ to 9½ inches brought 13s. to 17s.; good 5½ to 8½ inches, 9s. 6d. to 12s.; bold chocolate, 7½ to 8½ inches, 15s.; 4 to 7½ inches, 7s. 6d. to 11s.; good cottony, 3½ to 5½ inches, 8s. 9d. to 10s.; lean and brown, 7s. to 11s. per lb. Good Fiji beans brought 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Very firm. Good to fine bright *Madagascar* wax brings 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.; brown ditto, 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Good bright *Jamaica* realised 8l.; yellow and brown *Montserrat*, 8l.; dull and wormy *Australian*, 6l. 2s. 6d.; and fair *Chilian*, 6l. 10s. per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—*Chilian* of new crop has been sold, ex-quay, again at 20s. 6d., but not much is now to be had at the price.

CANARY-SEED.—The demand has continued during the week, and 55s. is asked now for good bright *Turkish*.

CASCARILLA.—Eleven barrels fine mixed realised 36s. per cwt.

GINGER.—The upward move in *African* has continued, and 50s. is now value of good sound slightly root.

GUINEA GRAINS.—The late advance has not been maintained; 20s. has been accepted for a parcel ex-quay.

GUM ACACIA.—The market has been quiet during the week. Seven serons of low *Senegal* realised 45s. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—The *Capella* has arrived, and price has fallen to 2½d. ex-quay for good seconds *Caleutta*, but quotations forward show a hardening tendency. *French* first pressure is still 2½d. to 2¾d.

WAX (BEES').—Eighteen packages fine grey to yellow *Chilian* sold at 7l. 10s.; yellow held 7l. 15s. to 8l. 5s.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

OUR market is steadily rising. Usual kind of manufacturing opium is to-day worth 11s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. here.

THE LÆVULOSE which Schering's have lately put upon the market is made from molasses. They invert the uncrystallisable sugar, and then heat with lime, whereby a crystallisable calcium compound of lævulose is formed, and is separated out. This is decomposed with carbonic acid, the pure lævulose remains in solution, and is easily obtained in colourless and solid form.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Sending Small Parcels to the Continent.

SIR,—I am an English chemist on the Continent, keeping a good stock of patent medicines. I am often obliged, besides my large regular orders, to obtain from England small quantities of novelties and out-of-the-way articles ordered by eccentric invalids.

When these articles contain no liquids and are not too heavy, the best and cheapest way for me to procure them is as samples, registered or otherwise. Can you kindly explain how it is that our London sundries-house cannot send us in this manner six small tubes of ———'s Pills, whereas we can send to England as samples small packets up to 12 oz.?

If you could in your invaluable journal inform the London wholesale houses of the best way of sending off small orders up to 12 oz. to the Continent, you would render a great service to English chemists abroad, and especially to

Yours faithfully,

ALOES. (48/10.)

[It is expressly forbidden by the postal regulations to send "goods for sale or in execution of an order (however small the quantity)," by the sample post. Such goods can be sent by parcel post.]

A Chemists' Assistants' Library.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to draw attention to the fact that the Council of the Chemists' Assistants' Association are anxious to enlarge the Association Library. We have already had several offers of books from friends, and shall be glad to receive books of chemical or pharmaceutical interest from anyone who is willing thus to place them in the hands of chemists' assistants. All books given will be acknowledged in the annual Proceedings, and may be sent to any member of the Council, or to

ERNEST J. PARRY.

Hon. Sec. to the Library Committee.

103 Great Russell Street, W.C.

The "People's Journal" Potash Water.

SIR,—Our attention has been directed to a leader note in your issue of May 27, respecting a recipe which appeared in the *People's Journal*, of the previous Saturday. We find on inquiry that the recipe in question was copied verbatim from a book entitled "Temperance and Light Drinks," published by Virtue & Co. You will, therefore, see that the conductor of the column in which the recipe appeared is not entirely responsible, although I need not say that we regret that an inaccurate formula should have been taken from the book in question. To keep us right with your readers, we have to ask you to state the origin of the recipe, which, in fact, is not ours at all, having been copied, word by word, as already stated, from the book in question.

Yours faithfully,

W. D. LATTA,

Dundee, June 3.

Editor of *People's Journal*.

The Shape of Original Packages.

SIR,—It may be interesting to the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to hear that the inconvenience experienced by importers of original packages of essential oils, &c., and also by the retail chemist, as to what to do

with their accumulations of useless empties, has been to some extent removed, for French chemists at least, by various wholesale houses packing their goods in vessels which are really useful when emptied. Many distillers of essential oils and perfumed waters in the south of France, for instance, send out their products in tin-ware buckets, conical-topped filters of sheet copper, displacement apparatus, glass-topped barrels, galvanised-iron evaporating-pans, small automatic washing-machines, hot-water jugs, and wash-hand fountains. For larger quantities—100 or more kilogrammes—there are very convenient store-tanks for alcohol, and even complete alembics, with condensers, and all the necessary utensils for the distillation of spirits or waters, made in sheet copper, and invoiced at a very low price. In winter time the "Baume Tranquille" is sent out in 3-litre copper-cylinders, provided with a well-fitting screw-stopper, so that the package may be used when empty as a "foot-warmer."

Your truly,

ANGLO-FRENCH. (53/15.)

Destroying Noxious Plants.

SIR,—A customer of ours is very much troubled with colchicum in one of his meadows, and the evil is now assuming serious proportions. A fortnight ago he lost a valuable beast, and two others were badly affected by it. In speaking with him on the subject, it occurred to us that either you or some of your readers who had had a similar experience might be able to suggest a means of extirpating the plant.

There are, doubtless, some of your subscribers who have been appealed to in a similar difficulty, and any advice they could offer would be much appreciated. Thanking you in anticipation, we remain, yours faithfully,

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. (53/34.)

Anonymous Letters

have been received signed "Manager," "Dubium," "Justitia," "Plumbi," and "Vacuum."

DISPENSING NOTES

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under mentioned topics.

50/4. Mixture of Quinine and Iron with Alkalies.—W. W. wishes to know if a chemist is justified in omitting the ferri et quin. cit. from the following mixture, and in adding it to the powders. If such a course be allowable, ought not the chemist to note the change upon the prescription? He finds that with care the prescription makes a presentable mixture:—

Ammon. sesquicarb.	3j.
Potass. bicarb.	3ij.
Ferri et quin. cit.	gr. xxxvj.
Liq. strychninæ	3ss.
Syr. zingiber.	3vj.
Aqua ad	3vj.

M. Ft. mist.

Sig.: 3ss. thrice daily, effervescing with the following powder:—

Acid. citrici	gr. xij.
Magn. sulph.	„ xvj.
Sacch. alb.	„ iv.

M. Ft. pulv. Mitte xij.

Sig.: Dissolve in two dessertspoonfuls of water.

[We do not regard prescriptions as such sacred documents as some people seem to consider them. At the same time we cannot think that a chemist is justified in altering any prescription, except in the case of evidently poisonous doses, until he has tried every method *secundum artem* for preparing the medicine ordered. The fact that you have been able with care to prepare a "presentable mixture" shows there was no reason for any departure from the formula prescribed in this instance, and our experience has been the

same as your own. Should any chemist in his wisdom consider a departure necessary, he should either explain to his customer what he has done, or note the change on the prescription. Is it to be wondered at that customers are suspicious, if in one case a mixture is sent out a brown colour with a slight deposit, and a "Shake the bottle" label, and in another as a colourless mixture, while the accompanying powders are one time a pale green, and the next a pure white?]

50/73. *G. W. W.*—Yes; it was **Liquor Hydrarg. Perchlor.** 3vj., which was intended in query 44/23 of last week, not hydrarg. perchlor. itself. The query was, "Could it be dispensed so as to form a clear mixture?"—and no doubt you observed we said it could not, and recommended sending it out with a "Shake the bottle" label. It would be to the credit of the dispenser, however, should he be in a position to do so, to draw the prescriber's attention to the reaction which takes place, as an accident *might* occur from such a mixture, which would not be creditable to either party.

47/40. *Alpha.*—For reaction of **Salicylate of Soda** and **Spirit of Nitrous Ether**, see January 19, 1889, page 92.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmac and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 152 et seq.

213/36. *Vinolia.*—For particulars of the process for obtaining a wine-licence see *C. & D. DIARY*, 1893, page 153.

32/18. *Carbo Ligni.*—**Bow's Liniment.**—Referring to a reply given in this column a fortnight since, we find that a proprietary right in the title "Dr. Bow's Liniment" is claimed by the surviving son of the late Dr. W. F. Bow. The name is registered as an "old" trade-mark, and was inserted on the Government stamp in 1870. Messrs. Barclay have acted as agents for the sale of this article since 1838.

50/42. *G. H.*—The labels are so worded as to render the preparations clearly liable to medicine-stamp duty, and you have got off as easily as you could expect. There is no chance of your ever seeing that money again. You might have saved the 2l. if you had thought and read and followed Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" (2s. 6d.)

51/43. *Pereira.*—You cannot have read current pharmaceutical literature very carefully if you really suppose that it has not been made clear that unregistered persons may not sell scheduled poisons either in Great Britain or Ireland. An unqualified person may do some of the mechanical work connected with the sale, but this must be under the actual supervision of a qualified person. The latter must superintend the transaction.

50/59. *Gallanal.*—The label renders the preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty. In Alpe's "Medicine-stamp Duty" you will find specimens of several labels for quinine-and-iron tonic which may be used without incurring liability.

51/36. *Tontine* asks if he can legally make and sell French polish or brush polish. Possibly he means, Can he make it with methylated spirit? He must get permission from the Board of Inland Revenue; at all events, this is necessary if he is a retailer. But he can make the articles with methylated finish.

52/33. *Maltine.*—You can hardly expect us to publish a note such as the one you send, libelling someone whom we

do not know, without giving us a serap of information about the circumstances. If the man is a qualified medical man, he is entitled to keep a shop for dispensing and selling poisons.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information, can be obtained from the Publisher.

47/29. *Glue.*—**Waterproof Glue** for fixing cork upon handles of fishing-rods.—Try vegetable naphtha to dissolve the white shellac with the aid of a gentle heat, or use rectified benzine, when you may add caoutchouc (1 to 10) to it, with good results. In this case you must be careful not to make it or use it near a flame.

47/26. *H. W. G. M.*—To **Convert Old Beer into Vinegar** set the cask on end in the sun, with a small opening at the top, which is to be closed in dull or wet weather. After a week or so decant into another cask to free it from the thickropy substance formed at the bottom of the cask, and continue this process for several weeks until sufficient acetification has taken place. Clarify with ordinary finings or isinglass, and store away in a cool place.

47/3. *R. W. W.* sends a cutting from some paper (he does not say which), headed "How to Restore Grey and Bald Heads." We are not told what has become of the grey and bald heads, nor how the mixture recommended is to restore them. We presume, however, the object is to bring back black hair on them. The formula is as follows:—Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of native black oxide of manganese, 1 dr. of phosphate of lime, 2 oz. milk of sulphur, 4 oz. olive oil. Let the mixture simmer gently for one hour; while warm add $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lanolin in an enamelled iron pan, and afterwards heat in as much lime-water as can be incorporated. The lime water must be made from marble, and the lanolin must be obtained from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. R. W. W. wants our opinion on the formula for the benefit of a customer. We can only say we should neither care to make it according to the directions nor to use it when made.

47/18. *A. P. G.* writes:—"A customer has some paper (waxed or oiled) negatives which have got covered from keeping with white spots, also white lines where creased. Any information by which they could be restored would be greatly esteemed." If the negatives are the early kind of paper negatives, they should be re-waxed with a solution of wax dissolved in turpentine or benzine, placed between blotting-paper, and ironed with a warm flat-iron; this will probably remove the spots and creases. But if they are of the kind in present use, vaseline should be rubbed in, instead of wax, before ironing.

51/62. *W. H.*—**Non-exerciseable Ginger-wine Essence**—See this journal, April 29, 1893, page 588.

50/35. *Rhei.*—Particulars relating to Army Medical Staff Corps and Naval dispenserships will be found in *C. & D.*, July 30, 1892, page 153, and September 24, 1892, page 489. You can obtain these from the publisher.

49/63. *S. A. W.*—It is extremely likely that absorption of the carholic acid was the cause of death. In our Veterinary Notes we have from time to time referred to the danger attaching to the use of carholic acid, and stated on the authority of the most experienced canine surgeons that fatal cases of poisoning every now and again come under their notice from the use of carholic soaps.

39/61. *Massage*.—No apparatus whatever is required for simple massage. The particulars and terms for training may be obtained by application to the Superintendent of the School of Massage, 73 Welbeck Street, London, W. There is a good deal of useful information concerning massage in a small book by Dr. Tibbits, entitled "Massage and Allied Methods of Treatment," published by Churchill.

50/20. *Wilts.*—No; we do not think it would be safe to prescribe liq. arsenicalis in 15m doses. It is true that children tolerate very large doses of arsenic, and that in chorea the best results are obtained by pushing the drug till symptoms of poisoning appear. Such a course, however, cannot be justified unless the patient is to be kept under skilled supervision, so that the earliest signs of danger may be detected and the arsenic stopped in time to avert serious or fatal consequences. A safer course would be to give liq. arsenicalis in 8m doses three times a day, and even then to keep an outlook for the onset of any abdominal pain or diarrhoea. Should such occur, the drug must be stopped at once, and resumed again a few days after the symptoms have passed away. Any such treatment is, however, quite outside the scope of a chemist's work, and in the event of a fatal issue a criminal prosecution would probably follow.

49/1. *Nunquam*.—Syrup of Black Currants.—See June 25, 1892, page 916.

49/67. *Subscriber* (Aberdeen).—Soluble Essence of Lemon.—See last week, page 776.—Soluble Essence of Ginger.—February 23, 1889, page 280, and April 6, 1889, page 494.

48/41. *G. B. P.*—To Remove Tannin and other Astringent Matter from Port Wine.—Soak about 2 drachms of isinglass, for each gallon, in some water for an hour, then dissolve in a small quantity of the wine, and add to the stock; let it stand for a day or two, and decant. If a very astringent wine, the addition of a small quantity of freshly slaked lime, previous to treating with isinglass, quickly precipitates a good deal of the astringent matter, while, at the same time, it improves the colour.

51/16. *Assistant*.—The best way to Apply Hydrogen Peroxide to bleach the hair is to use a 10-per-cent. solution every night until the desired shade is obtained. The hair to be well washed, to free it from any grease with ordinary washing soda, borax, or ammonia and water, and the solution to be applied with a sponge.

48/7. *Inquirer*.—Fusees are made from strips of pulp or thin cardboard prepared by steeping in solution of saltpetre and tipped with a paste made of 12 parts phosphorus, 14 parts gum, 3 parts sulphide of antimony, 36 parts dioxide of lead, and $\frac{1}{10}$ part of vermilion.

49/46. *G. D. Co.*—Soothing Syrup.—It is always wise to avoid morphia or any preparation of opium in children's remedies. Opiates are so uncertain in their effect with children, and their presence, should any accident occur, so damaging, that you are far better without them. There is no reason why you should not add bromide of potash in 2-grain doses, along with the bicarbonate, as recommended. If a more decided narcotic effect be desirable, use tr. belladonna or tr. hyoscyami, in m.ij. or m.ij. doses.

52/28. *A. G.*—Lime-juice Cordial.—Heat the lime or lemon juice until it boils, strain, and in each pint of strained juice dissolve $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar and 10 grains of salicylic acid.

218/3. *Cattle Oils*.—Your Cough-mixture containing aq. chloroformi ought to keep for a reasonable time, especially seeing that it also contains a certain proportion of various tinctures. Of course, it would not keep indefinitely.

Trade Notes.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (LIMITED) announce an additional dividend for the year 1892 of 2l. 10s. per share, tax free, making, with the interim dividend, 17½ per cent. for the year, payable on and after June 30.

WILKIE & SOAMES (LIMITED), of the Thames Soap and Candle Works, Greenwich, have issued their report and balance-sheet for the year ending March 31, 1893. The directors announce a preference dividend of 6 per cent., payable on June 30, and a dividend for six months of 11 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year.

THE FRAME-FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED) call our attention to their price-list, from which they assure us they make no concession to any retailer however large his orders may be, so that a small chemist or grocer in a country town can purchase their goods at precisely the same rate as the largest retailer in the kingdom. This system they consider is the only practical one to protect the interests of all alike. It is the system which is well known in the trade as that which is adopted by Messrs. Pears.

MESSRS. JAMES EWEN & SONS, of Hatfield Street, Blackfriars, whose pure lard has been before the trade for so many years, have asked us to test their product culinarily. Their lard has acquired such a special pharmaceutical reputation that the manufacturers are, perhaps, somewhat handicapped when they recommend it for use in cooking. Its high state of purity, of course, recommends for such a purpose, and chemists might often bring it to the notice of some of their wealthier customers, to whom a few pence per lb. would be of no consequence.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., 25 Lime Street, have been appointed sole agents for the British Empire for "Analgen," the manufacturers of which are Messrs. Dahl & Co., Barmen. The original introducer of analgen is Dr. Vis, of Freiburg. It is recommended in the treatment of neuralgia, migraine, gout, rheumatism, and sciatica. It is a derivative of quinoline, and has been synthetically prepared by introducing a substituted (acid radicle) amidogroup and an ethoxygroup into the aromatic quinoline group. It is the analogue of phenacetine, but is a derivative of the quinoline group, which latter has a marked therapeutic and physiological action of its own, whilst phenacetine and antifebrine are derived from the benzene ring, which in itself possesses no such properties. The therapeutic action of analgen is similar to that of antipyrin. Messrs. Christy & Co. will supply medical literature in reference to this substance. They supply the new medicine in tabellæ and cachets, as well as in the powder.

IZAL is the name given to a new antiseptic and disinfectant which is being introduced by Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., of Thorncliffe, near Sheffield. This "Izal" is a very perfect emulsion, produced from an oil which has been obtained by Mr. J. H. Worrall as a by-product from the Thorncliffe Patent Coke-ovens. It is said to be intermediate in its general properties between the benzene series and its derivatives on the one hand, and the paraffin series on the other, and contains, it is claimed, a body possessing much greater antiseptic power than pure crystallised carbolic acid. "Izal" has been exhaustively tested by Dr. Klein, the eminent bacteriologist, whose report shows that this new antiseptic is of a quite remarkable bactericidal effect. It is claimed for "Izal" that it is non-poisonous, but this assertion, in view of the Lancaster case now under investigation, awaits corroboration. According to Dr. Klein, a quarter of a centimetre administered to a rabbit, both subcutaneously and by the mouth, had no effect on the rabbit's health or appetite, and Mr. Worrall states that ten drops have been taken with safety; but there is an immense difference between such doses as these and the draughts which might be taken of a substance of such milky appearance as "Izal." The absence of corrosive property is a great advantage.

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Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of best porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a CHEAPER sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

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See the *Lancet* on "Virol," page 1,144,
May 13, 1893.

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In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Saturday, December 17th, Mr. Justice Kekewich, in delivering judgment, said "that it will be sufficient, I think, and I am sure quite safe now to say that the plaintiff (Mr. H. J. Deacon), who certainly has not proved his knowledge of the genuineness, but who has clearly indicated his ignorance, and who is attempting to sell as genuine medicine that of which he is really ignorant." N.B.—A full report of the Judgment appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 24 last.

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Per gross.			Per gross.			Per gross.		
Pil. Aloes Barb.	6	5 Pil. Asafetide Co.	6	8 Pil. Ferri Carb.	6
" " et Asafetide	-/6	6 " Coloc. Co.	-/10	" " Hydrarg.	-/6
" " et Ferri	-/6	7 " Coloc. et Hyos.	1/1	11 " Rhei Co.	-/9

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	Per gross.		Per gross.		Per gross.		Per 1,000
98 ANTIBILIOUS		115 As 114, with 1/2 gr. Calomel	-/6	303 DANDELION, CHAMOMILE,		140 LITTLE LIVER	
Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 1/2 gr.		116 " " 1/2 gr.	-/6	and RHUBARB		Aloin, 1-10 gr.	
" Hyoscy., 1/2 gr.	1/2	117 " " 1 gr.	-/6	Ext. Tarax., 1 gr.		Jalapin, 1-10 gr.	
Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr.				" Anthem., 1 gr.		Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.	3/-
Pulv. Ipecac., 1/2 gr.		135 CASTOR OIL		" Rhei, 1 gr.	-/8	Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.	
ANTIBILIOUS with PODO-		P. Rhei, 1 1/2 gr.	-/6	" Aloes Barb., 1/2 gr.		" Nucis Vomic., 1-20 gr.	
PHYLLIN		Pot. Sulph., 1 1/2 gr.	-/6	" Zingib., 1/2 gr.		Ol. Resin. Capsici, 1-20 gr.	
(VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS).		P. Saponis, 1/2 gr.		Ol. Carui			
Podophyllin, 1/2 gr.	1/	Ol. Ricini, 1/2 gr.					
Pil. Rhei Co., 1/2 gr.		" Crotonis, 1-10 gr.	-/6	304 DINNER and DIGESTIVE			
Ext. Hyoscy., 1/2 gr.		146 COCHLEA CO., 4 and 5 gr.		Aloes Socot. Ext., 1 gr.	-/8	305 NEURALGIA and TIC	
" Tarax., 1/2 gr.		P. Aloes Cape, 2 gr.	-/6	Pil. Rhei Co., 1 gr.		Quinine Sulph.	
203 ANTIBILIOUS		" Gambogiae, 1 gr.	-/6	Ext. Gentian., 2 gr.		Ferri Sulph., aa 1/2 gr.	
Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 1/2 gr.		" Jalapae, 1 gr.	-/6	179A FEMALE		Ext. Belladon., 1/2 gr.	1/-
" Hyoscy., 1/2 gr.	1/2	" Saponis, 1/2 gr.	-/6	Aloes Barb., 1/2 gr.		" Colchici Acet., 1/2 gr.	
Pil. Hydrarg., 1 1/2 gr.		" Zingib., 1/2 gr.	-/6	" Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1/2 gr.	-/8	" Hyoscy.	
Hyd. Subchlor., 1/2 gr.		Ol. Caryoph., 1/2 m.	-/6	Ext. Hellebore, 1/2 gr.		Camphora, aa 1 gr.	
214 APERIENT		168A COUGH		P. Myrrhæ, 1/2 gr.	-/8	58 STEEL and PENNYROYAL	
Pulv. Gambogiae, 1/2 gr.		P. Ipecac. Co., 1 1/2 gr.	-/8	" Camellæ, 1/2 gr.		Pil. Aloes et Ferri, 4 gr.	-/8
" Aloes Barb., 1/2 gr.		" Gum. Ammoniac., 1/2 gr.	-/8	" Zingib., 1/2 gr.		Ol. Pulegii, 1/2 gr.	
" Colocynth., 1 gr.	-/6	Sapo. Hyspan., 1/2 gr.	-/8	189A GOUT and RHEUMATIC		145 TONIC	
" Jalapae, 1 gr.		302 DANDELION and RHUBARB.		Ext. Colchici, 1/2 gr.	-/9	Cinchonidine Sulph., 1 gr.	-/10
" Saponis, 1/2 gr.		Ext. Tarax.	-/8	Ammon. Carb., 1/2 gr.		P. Aloes Socot., 1/2 gr.	
" Gingerine, 1/2 gr.		Pil. Rhei Co., aa gr. ii.	-/8	Guaiaci Resin., 4 gr.		Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 1/2 gr.	
89 BLAUD'S	-/6			P. Opi, 1/2 gr.		Pulv. Nucis Vomic., 1 gr.	

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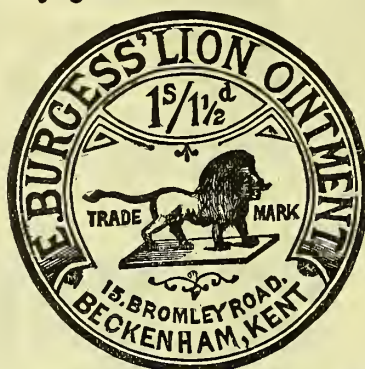
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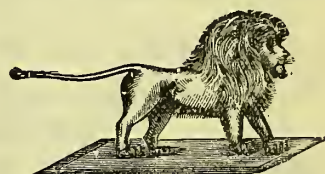
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BURGESS'S LION OINTMENT, PILLS, & NERVE TONIC.

(Late Proprietor, E. BURGESS, of Holborn, W.C.)

The Proprietary Rights in the above Ointment, Pills, and Nerve Tonic, also goodwill of business, together with all Trade Marks, Registered at Home and Abroad, **HAVING BEEN PURCHASED BY ME OF THE SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER, Mr. GEORGE WREFOED** (*he being Trustee to the Estate*), all ORDERS and communications should be sent to address at foot.

Notice is hereby given that all those infringing my rights, either by preparing or selling spurious Ointment, Pills, or Nerve Tonic, will be at once proceeded against.

H. J. DEACON, Chemist,
15 BROMLEY ROAD, BECKENHAM, KENT.

November 14, 1892.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.

All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should Stock this new article, which is being well advertised, and, as it is a really good speciality, will shortly be in great demand. It is put up in collapsible tubes, retail price 1/-, and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The most saleable Patent Medicine in the market.

In Boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

HOME RETAILERS desirous of exhibiting Iron Tablets, Showcards, or Dummies, and wishful to have a good supply of Handbills, Beecham's Oracles, Music, &c., are requested to notify their requirements to the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, LANCASHIRE.

Schacht's Preparations.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR BISMUTHI.

Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

SCHACHT'S LIQ. BISMUTHI SEDATIVUS.

Contains pure Bismuth and *Pepsina Liquida* in combination with sedatives. A formula most serviceable in the treatment of gastric pain. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S SYR. CINCHONÆ ALCOHOLICUS.

A standard preparation, of definite alkaloidal strength, containing the entire medicinal properties of the finest Cinchona Bark. It is, in fact, *Bark minus the woody fibre*, and its efficiency has been proved by careful medical inquiry. Dose: Ten to sixty drops.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA (REGISTERED TITLE).

Fluid Pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is *guaranteed* to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptic power is the only test of value. Most of the foetid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes, for dispensing, at a cheaper rate.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. BISMUTHO.

Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid Pepsine a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—*Peps. Liq. c. Bismutho Co.* contains, in addition, one grain soluble Euonymin in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. EUONYMIN.

Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose: One drachm. For dispensing, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S LIQ. PODOPHYLLI C. BISMUTHO.

A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR CASCARÆ DULCIS.

A pleasant and active form of Cascara Sagrada. Dose: One to three teaspoonfuls diluted. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S INFALLIBLE RENNET.

An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk and the production of Jnnkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that contains no salt, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at 1s. of any Chemists. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

The above Preparations can be procured from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, and the Wholesale Druggists, or direct by post from

GILES, SCHACHT & CO., Clifton, Bristol.

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FOREIGN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE, IMPORT, AND EXPORT AGENTS FOR

FOREIGN MEDICINES AND PATENTS,

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Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.
4/5...Alcool de Menthe Riqoles 41/8		4/6...Capsules Matico	35/	2/3...Guyet's Liq. Gendron	18/	2/9...Rabuteau's Drgées Ferrug. 24/6	
2/9...Ditto	21/	4/6... " Mathey Caylus	35/	9/...Laville's Gout Tincture	81/	7/... " Elixir Ferrug. 65/	
2/9...Anbergier's Syrup	27/	4/6...Chassaign's Wine	39/	9/... " Pills	78/	2/9...Rabuteau's Syrup Ferrug. 24/6	
1/9... " Pâte	15/	2/9... " Pills	24/	1/1 1/2 Papier Fayard	6/9	4/...Rachont des Arabes	31/
6/6...Bay Rum	57/	4/6...Olin's Dragées Bromide Cam. 45/		2/3...Ditto	13/6	4/6...Reynal's Bougies	28/
3/6...Ditto	31/	5/...Eau de Botot (Genuinæ)	40/	2/3...Papier Fruneau	14/6	2/9...Riord's Injection	24/
2/...Belloc's Charcoal	15/	3/...Ditto	24/	4/...Ditto	24/6	4/6... " Capsules	36/
1/8... " Lozenges	15/	2/...Epic's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9...Pâté d'Anbergier	15/	9/... " Syrup	90/; 4/6, 42/
4/8...Blanoard's Pills	32/	4/6...Elixir de Coca (Mariani)	48/	1/9... " de Berthé	15/6	1/6...Star Paper	11/
2/6... " Ditte	18/	2/9...Filon's Syrup	23/	2/9... " de Coca Mariani	25/	1/9...Vallet's Pills	14/6
4/8...Bren's Injection	27/	2/9...Gayetty's Paper		1/9... " de Georgé	14/6	2/9... " Ditte	23/
4/8...Bugeaud's Wine	36/	2/3...Granules Arsen. Acid	13/6	1/1 1/2 " Ditte	9/	4/6...Veloutine (White, Pink, Oim.) 28/	
3/6...Bully's Vinegar	30/	2/9... " Iron	13/6	1/6... " de Naté	13/6	3/8... " Ditto	22/
2/... " Ditto	14/6	2/9... " Soda	15/4	1/9... " Regaauld	14/6	2/9...Vichot's Trochisques	22/
4/6...Candé's (Lait Antéphilique) 38/		2/9...Grimault's Syrup Lime	24/	7/...Pierlot's Valerian	60/	4/6...Via Mariani	36/
4/6...Capsules Bromide Camph. 45/							

SOLE EUROPEAN AGENTS FOR BATTLE & CO.'S BROMIDIA AND IODIA, AND BLOUNT'S OIL OF TAR AND TEREMORRHU.

MM. Roberts & Co. ont l'honneur d'informer MM. les Pharmaciens Spécialistes de France et de l'Etranger qu'ils se mettent à leur disposition pour des dépôts qu'ils voudraient établir à Londres. On peut avoir tous renseignements en s'adressant à leur maison de Londres ou à Paris.

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[1823.

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TREFOIL



REG. TRADE MARK

TREFOIL BRAND

CAMPHOR.

TREFOIL



REG. TRADE MARK

Further Consignment received from Japan of

COMPRESSED CAMPHOR,

In Half-ounce and One-ounce Blocks.

EACH CASE CONTAINS 200 ONE-LB. PACKETS.

THREE TO THE OUNCE.

NOW ON PASSAGE.

DUE HERE END OF THE MONTH.

Regular supplies of blocks will be obtainable as well as FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR for Manufacturing Purposes. Smaller quantities than a case can be obtained of the Wholesale Houses.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES MORRISON & CO., London and Continental Agents, 4 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

SMITH & SONS

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
44, 46, and 48 MAGDALEN STREET, NORWICH.

PURE CHEMICALS.

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CRUDE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DEALERS IN DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

PRICES CURRENT ON APPLICATION.

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OF ALL

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SUPER AND ALL ESSENTIAL OILS,

TELEGRAMS—"SMITH NORWICH."



LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor,
and Olive Oils; Extra Super
Essence of Lemon and Berga-
mot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saf-
fron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences;
Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees'
Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

LLOYD'S

"LANADEPS"

LLOYD'S "LANADEPS"

Is Wool Fat, specially purified, and contains 30 per cent. of water, and is capable of absorbing at least 50 per cent. more.

LLOYD'S "LANADEPS"

Is unirritating to and rapidly absorbed by the skin, thus making it particularly valuable for the application of such drugs as Mercurials, Iodide of Potassium, Iodoform, &c., &c.

LLOYD'S "LANADEPS"

Is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/4 each.

7-lb. "	"	1/2 per lb.
28-lb. "	"	1/1 "
56-lb. "	"	1/- "

LLOYD'S "UNG. LANADIPIIS"

Is a cheap Ointment basis made with "Lanadeps," but of a softer consistence.

Is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/2 per lb.

7-lb. " " 1/- "

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Lloyd's Compressed Drugs

SPECIAL NET PRICES FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

	1 lb.	7 lb.		1 lb.	7 lb.
Borax	1/2	1/-	Compound Sulphur (Garrod's)	1/2	1/-
Chlorate of Potash	1/2	1/-	Soda and Ginger	1/2	1/-
Chlorate of Potash and Borax	1/2	1/-	Soda Mints	1/2	1/-
Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax ...	3/-	2/10	Quinine (Bisulphate), gr. ij.	20/-	19/-

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

IN TINS FREE.



Chlorate of Potash and Chlorate of Potash and Borax in 3d. and 6d. boxes, 15/- and 30/- per gross.

All kinds of Tablets in 6d. and 1/- Metal Screw Cap Bottles, 3/6 and 7/- per doz.

Orders of half a gross of one kind with buyer's name on label if desired.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.
HIGH STREET & TOWNHALL LANE,
LEICESTER.



MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay
ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA. CURE ANY IRRITATION OR SORENESS OF THE THROAT RELIEVE THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION. RELIEVE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH. CLEAR AND GIVE STRENGTH TO THE VOICE OF SINGERS, AND ARE INDISPENSABLE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS. SOOTHING AND SIMPLE, CHILDREN CAN USE THEM, AS THEY ASSIST EXPECTORATIONS AND RELIEVE HOARSENESS.

NOTICE.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are guaranteed to contain no Opium or other Poison.

London Office—33 FARRINGDON ROAD.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from Falling Off. Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR. Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour. IS NOT a Dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen. Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

APPLY FOR WHOLESALE TERMS TO

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.
33 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS TYRER & CO.

STIRLING CHEMICAL WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1844.

STRATFORD, LONDON,

GUARANTEE ALL THEIR PREPARATIONS FOR

PHARMACY, PHOTOGRAPHY & ANALYSIS

SPECIALITY:

EFFERVESCENT

GRANULARS.

MAGNESIA CITRATES.

**SALINES—KALI—SALTS—^{VICHY}
PULLNA &c.**

EXSICCATED SALTS—MAGNESIA—SODA—POTASH, &c.

MAGNESIA

CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND HYDRATE.

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 17 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

**SALICYLIC
ACID**

AND

SALICYLATES

MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY

J. HAUFF, FEUERBACH - STUTTGART.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents.

N.B.—Stock kept in London.

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Telegrams—"FUERST LONDON." Telephone No. 1050.

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.'S SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY), CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote, Brunswick Black, &c.

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VOLATILE AIR-PURIFYING

SANITARY TABLETS.

Supplied to the Houses of Parliament, Hospitals, Hotels, Railway Companies, Board Schools, Shipping, and 50,000 Dwellings, &c.

From S. J. COURTNEY PAIN, Medical Officer in Charge, GAILKORA, BENGAL, June 19, 1892:—"I have found the Carbo-Eucalyptine Sanitary Tablets of great value in my Cholera Camp. Please send at once a six months' supply for our Hospital here," &c., &c., innumerable.

First Sample Dozen 3/6 (Parcel Post), Showcard, &c.,
For Cash with Order, or £2 a Gross, from all Chemists' Sundrymen, or the

EUREKA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CLAPTON PARK, LONDON.

Especially put up for India and Tropics, and minus price.

AVERAGE RETAILER'S SALES 1/3-GROSS WEEKLY.



The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has always given the Highest Awards, when tested against other so-called Disinfectants, to

CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC

Which is of the quality adopted as "Standard" by the British and German Governments after bacteriological tests. Unscrupulous statements that other disinfectants are superior to genuine Carbolic Acid should be treated with the distrust they deserve.

The Chemist and Druggist, July 30th, 1892, says:—"Although the superiority of Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant has frequently been challenged, there is no doubt that it continues to hold the first place in public favour."

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F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 60 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT orders for

MASON'S

PERFUMED SOLUTION OF

CARBOLIC ACID

Should be addressed to

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GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1lb & 1/2 Packages.
 CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6d & 1/-
 CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/4 & 1/6 STOPPED BOTTLES
 CARBOLIC SOAP No. 1 & No. 2
 CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb. TABS

FREE FROM POISON AGREEABLE IN SMELL

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO., LONDON E.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CHLORIDE OF LIME!

IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES
 INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS **NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. LONDON**

THE N. C. CO. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & C.
 SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS

BEWARE OF OTHER SO-CALLED AIRTIGHT PACKAGES

WE ARE WELL KNOWN

FOR

QUALITY! PURITY!! EXCELLENCE!!!

Our name stands pre-eminent as the largest and best makers of coated pills in the whole world. The only other matter to consider is price. Owing to our unrivalled facilities for the manufacture of pills on a gigantic scale,

WE CAN COMPETE

with any house of sound reputation in the country. It costs no more to produce perfect, highly finished, and reliable pills than the misshapen multi-coloured mysteries of some producers. That is, when you know how.

The following prices are for properly made and finished pills, every gross guaranteed, and every pill a picture; a perfect spheroid, a soluble reliable article.

REMEMBER THIS

when ordering.

All you have to do is to order 10 gross or 1 lb. at a time, and to send us the cash with the order. Take the following lines, for example:—

No.		Per gross.	Per lb.
3	Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	6d.	4/-
8	„ Colocynth. Co., P.B.	11d.	8/-
9	„ Colocynth. et Hyos., P.B.	1/1	9/-
17	„ Rhæi Co., P.B.	6d.	4/3

APERIENT.

20	Each Pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Calomel	6d.	4/3
21	With 1 gr. Calomel.. ..	6d.	4/6
22	Without Calomel	6d.	4/3

ANTIBILIOUS.

59	Pil. Hydrarg. gr. i.; Ext. Coloc. Co.; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij.	1/-	8/-
70	Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iiss.; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. ij.	10d.	7/-

No.		Per gross.	Per lb.
15	Pil. Ipecac. et Scillæ, P.B.	6d.	4/6
174	Pulv. Ipecac.; Pulv. Scillæ aa. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Pulv. Capsici; Pulv. Opil aa. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Gum. Ammon.; Ext. Conil aa. gr. i.	8d.	5/6

CASTOR OIL.

689	Pulv. Rhæi; Potass. Sulph. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Sapo. Hyss.; Ol. Ricini aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Crotonis gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	6d.	4/-
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TONIC.

594	Bland's Formula	6d.	4/-
755	Bland's Formula, Martindale's improved	6d.	4/-

"LITTLE" APERIENT.

792	Aloin gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$; Jalapin gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Ext. Nux Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; Capsicin gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	5d.	20/-
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"LITTLE" LIVER.

797	Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Cascara Sagrada gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Capsicin gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	5d.	11/-
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WHAT MORE IS REQUIRED?

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LTD.

ESTAB. A.D. 1793.

INC. A.D. 1891.

CENT. A.D. 1893.



I WILL pay £5 to the first person, whether Chemist, Assistant, or one of the Public, who will afford me such information (which I engage to treat as absolutely confidential) as shall lead to the conviction of anyone who improperly substitutes other Powder for mine. I call attention to the case below.

As a matter of fact, I took this course last year, and in the end the reward and heavy costs came out of the substituter's pocket; and I have every reason to believe that the course I adopted was highly satisfactory to the neighbouring Chemists, as well as to the Public and myself.

THOMAS KEATING,
12, BRIDE LANE, LONDON.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

MR. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Chancery Division—MR. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALKALI
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ACID

HAS NOW STOOD THE
TEST OF YEARS,
AND
ESTABLISHED
ITSELF
AS

PETROLINA
MANUFACTURED IN AMERICA.
best,
The purest
The leading,
& The cheapest
Petroleum Jelly
Supplied by all
Wholesalers. In Casks of 3 cwt.
In Kegs of 1 cwt., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.
In Tins of 14 lbs., 5 lbs., and 1 lb.
In bottles (without Labels) of 2 oz. and 4 oz.
BINCHAMTON OIL REFINING CO., NEW YORK STATE, U.S.A.
London Agency—3 COLEMAN ST., E.C.

CUMMINGS'**CYGNET BRAND****EUCALYPTUS OIL,**

Distilled from the leaves of Eucalyptus CNEORIFOLIA,
formerly considered a sub-variety of *E. Oleosa*, but now classed
as a distinct variety.

The Trade are invited to test this carefully prepared Oil, which since its
recent introduction from Australia has won the unqualified approval of
the leading British, American, and Continental Authorities.

Its purity, pleasant perfume, the unprecedentedly large percentage of
crystallizable Eucalyptol it contains, and other good qualities, are de-
servedly gaining the preference of buyers.

Samples and Quotations on Application.

Sole Consignees—Wholesale only—

J. W. DRYSDALE & CO.

8 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

LONG'S
MAGGOT LOTION
OR
FLY OIL.

Celebrated for the certain destruction of Maggots
and healing Wounds on Sheep and other animals,
without loss of wool or injury to the animals.

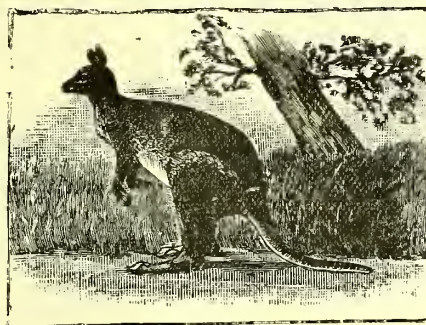
In Bottles, 1s. and 2s. each, of all Agricultural Chemists.

WHOLESALE FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

CORRY & CO., LIM., 16 Finsbury St., LONDON.

KANGAROO
EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb. Tins.

KANGAROO**TRADE MARK.**

25-lb. Tins.

BRAND.

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

SOLE CONSIGNEES—LAUGHLAND, MACKAY & BAKER, 50 Lime St., LONDON.

COLONIAL ADDRESS—A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ADELAIDE.
46 CURRIE STREET



ESTABLISHED 1842.



ESTABLISHED 1842.

HAYWARD'S "YELLOW" PASTE

IS A DEPARTURE, BUT AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE DIP is the most concentrated form of Sulphur-dressing, mixes with cold water, and is a great improvement on the old-fashioned sulphur dips. While keeping off the Maggot Fly, and destroying all Parasite Life infesting the animal, it does not make the wool harsh and dry, and when once a Sheep Owner has tried the "Paste" he prefers it to all other forms of Sulphur Dips. A 1/- tin is sufficient for 16-gallon Bath for 20 to 25 sheep, and this price need not be reduced; the terms we give allow a fair margin of profit. Our non-poisonous qualities are—Hayward's Liquid Dip and Hayward's "Glycerine" Dip, also Fly Powder in Chemist's own name. Send for prices and particulars.

Only Address:—TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Mint Street Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
65 Bath Street, City Road,

LONDON, E.C.

SOLE MAKERS OF
GABRIEL & TROKE'S
CELATINE CAPSULED
HORSEBALLS.Alternative, Condition, Cordial, Cough,
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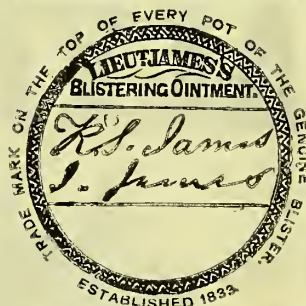
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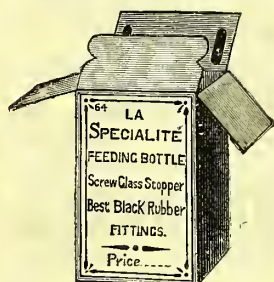
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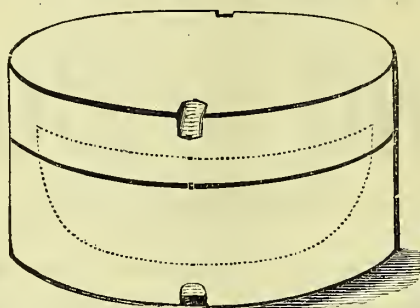
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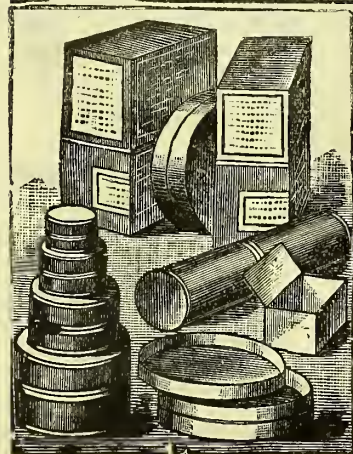
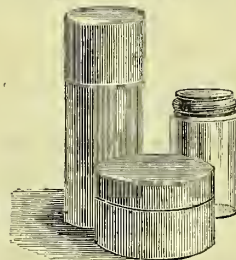
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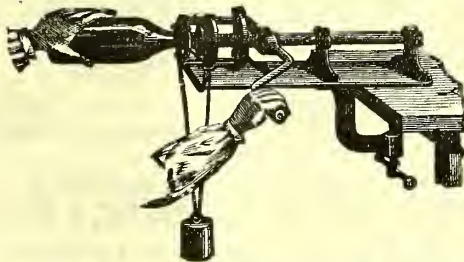
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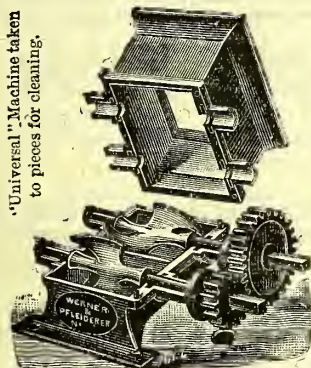
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